Special and General Relativity

Boud Roukema

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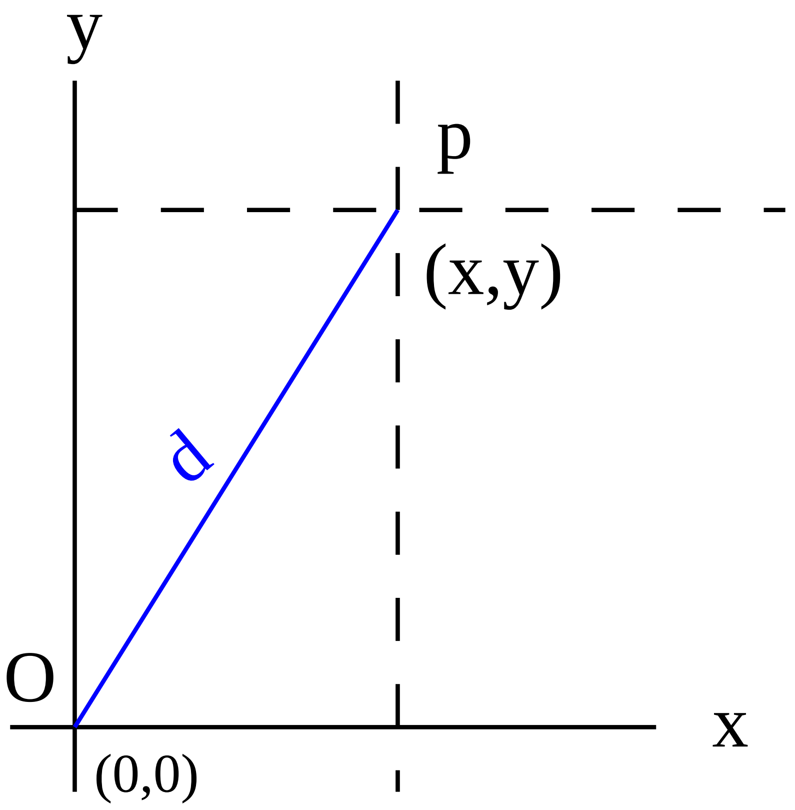
- GR: spacetime = a solution of the w:Einstein field equations

SR: Minkowski spacetime



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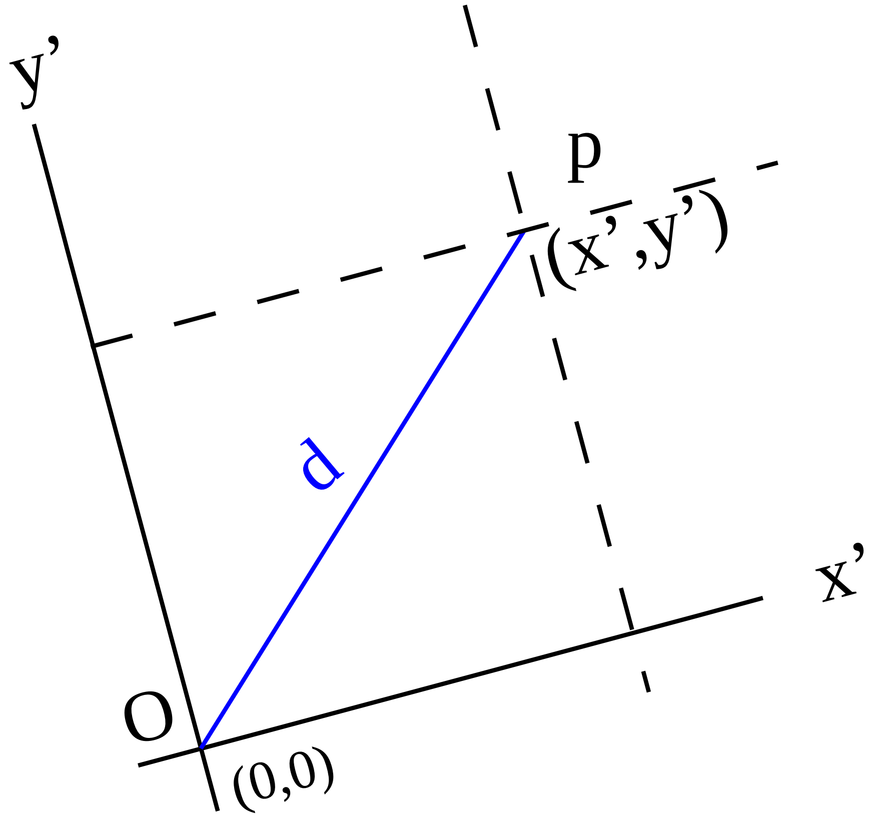

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{x'} \\ p_{y'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{pmatrix}$$

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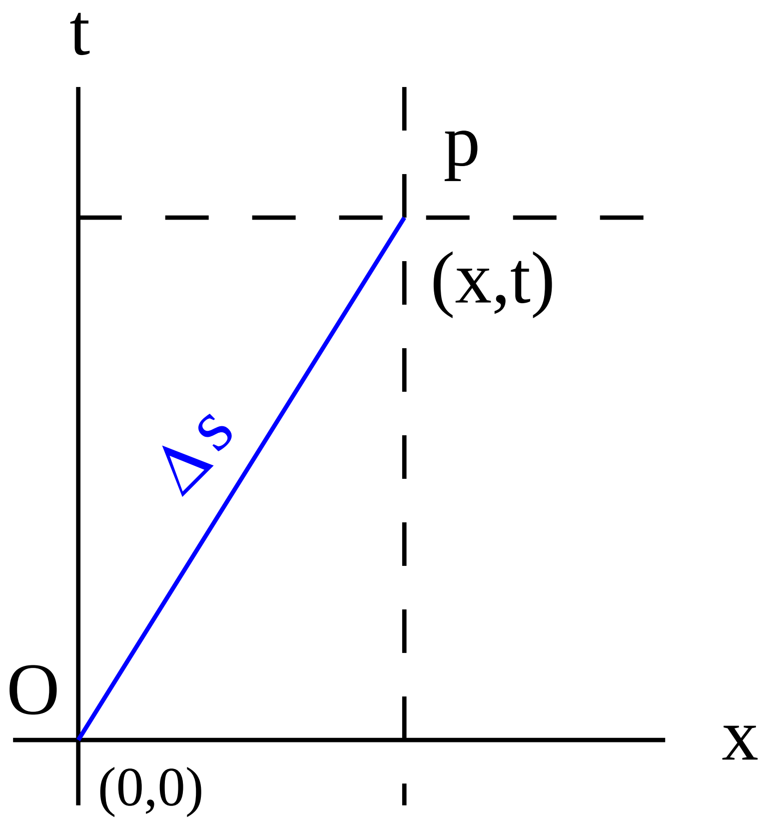

p at (x, t), w:invariant interval from observer at O is Δs
where $(\Delta s)^2 = -(\Delta t)^2 + (\Delta x)^2$

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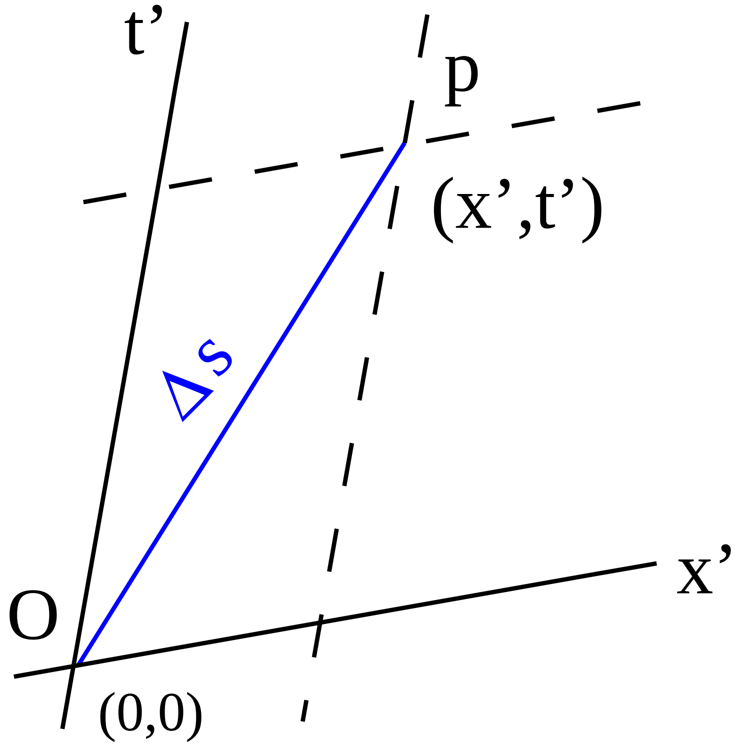

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{\mathrm{x}'} \\ p_{\mathrm{t}'} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\phi & -\sinh\phi \\ -\sinh\phi & \cosh\phi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_{\mathrm{x}} \\ p_{\mathrm{t}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\Lambda(\phi) := \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\phi & -\sinh\phi \\ -\sinh\phi & \cosh\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= \frac{2.99792458\times10^8\times(1/2.99792458\times10^8) \text{ s}}{1 \text{ s}}$$

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$= \frac{1 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ s}} = 1$ (dimensionless)

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in A's coordinate system, B's worldline is:

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$$\Rightarrow x = t' \sinh\phi = t \tanh\phi = \beta t$$

where velocity $\beta := v/c \equiv v = \tanh\phi$

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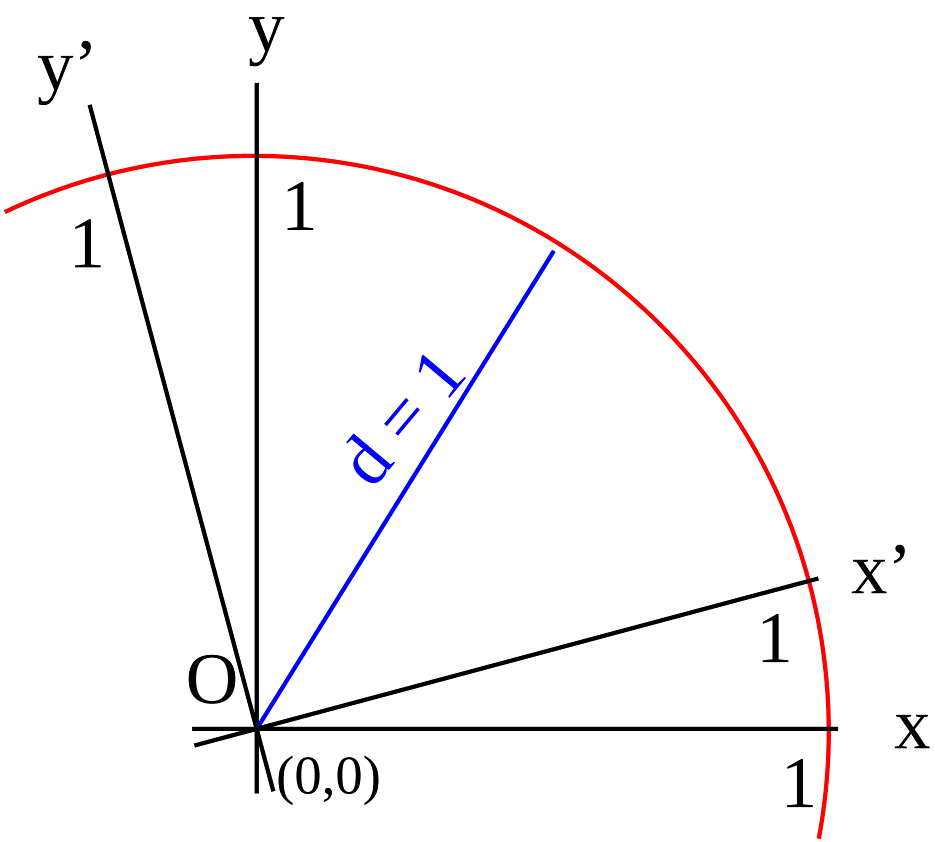

constant distance $d = 1$ from $(0, 0)$

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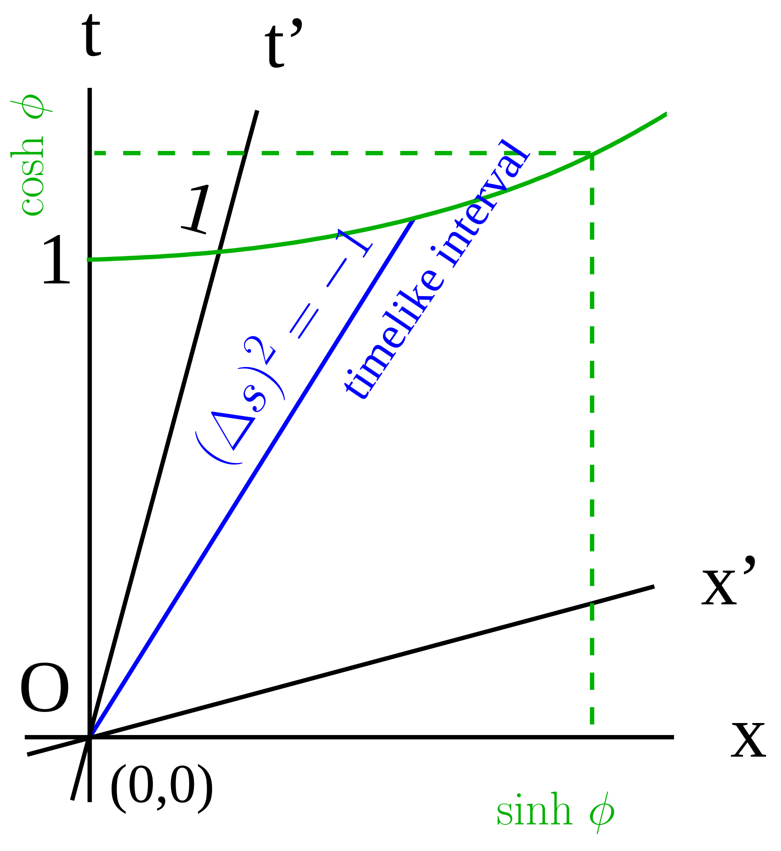

constant interval
$(\Delta s)^2 = -1$ from $(0, 0)$

$$\Lambda^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sinh\phi \\ \cosh\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

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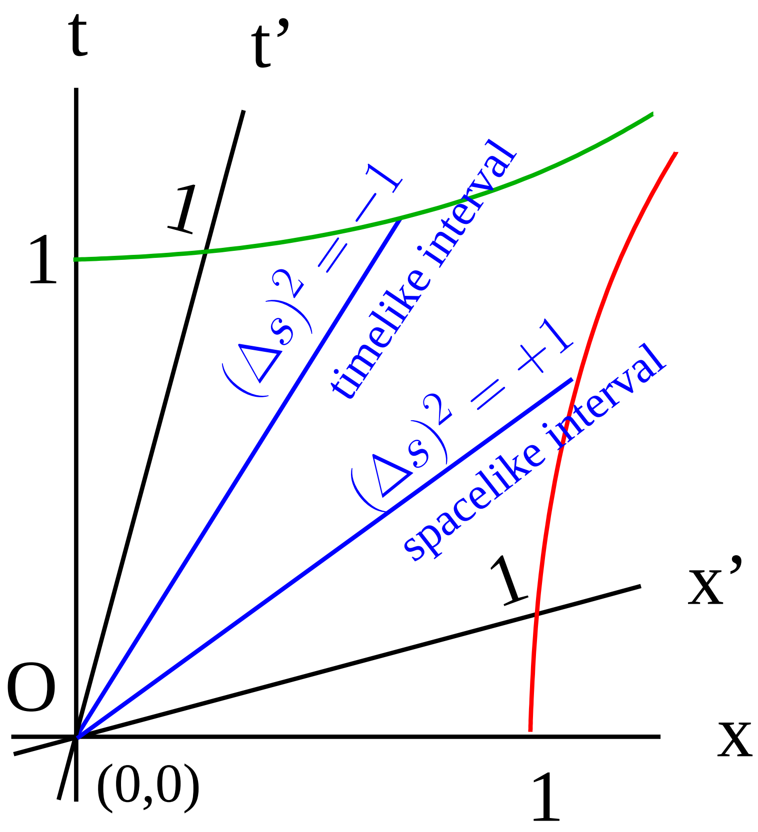

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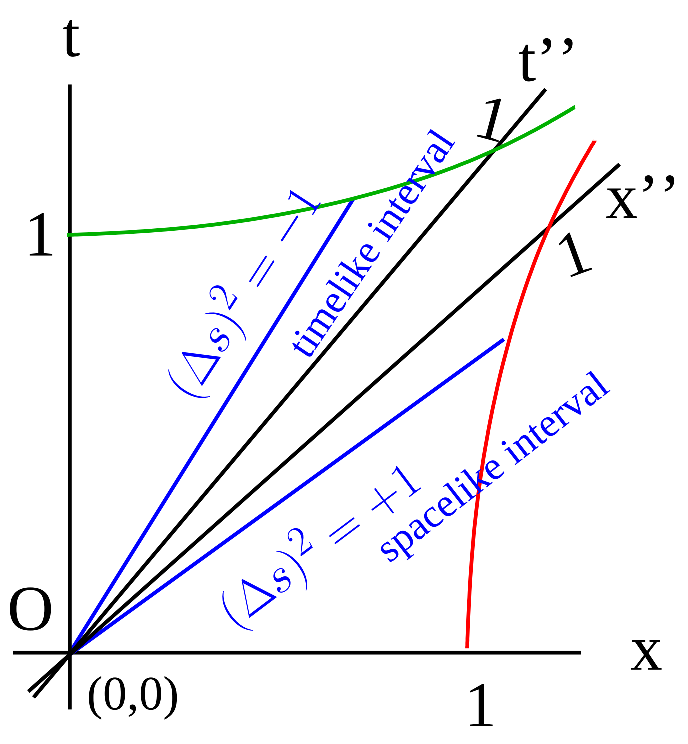

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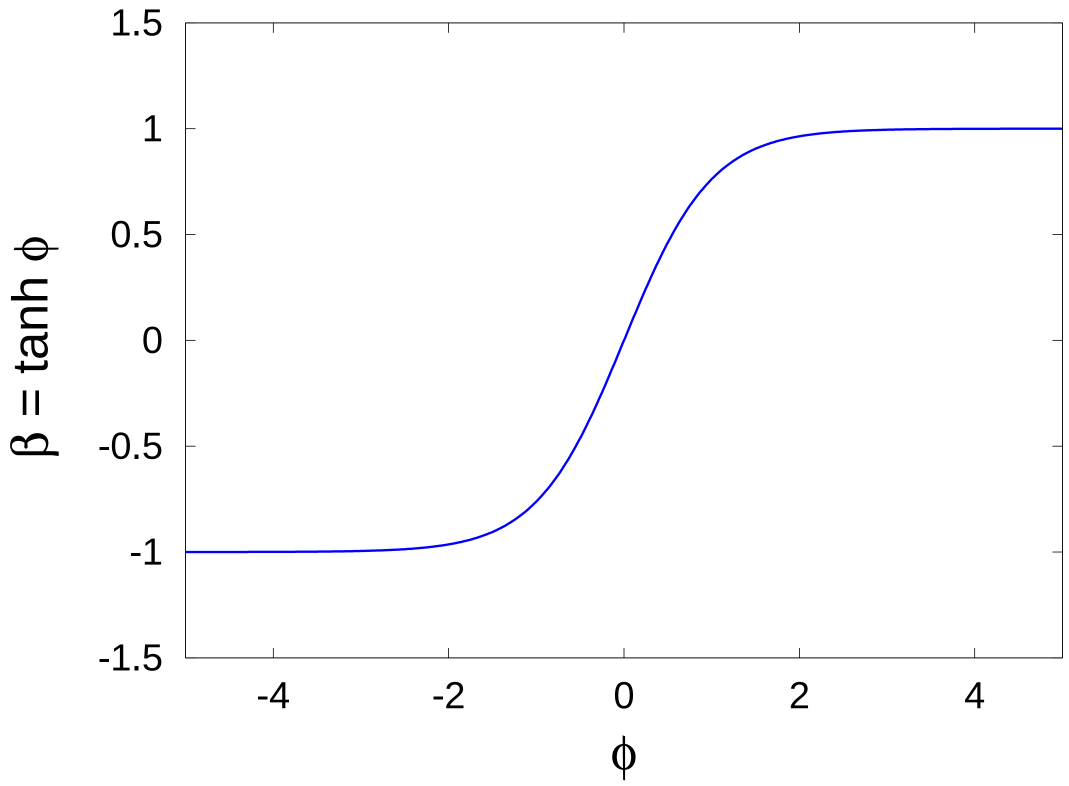

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- w:Michelson-Morley experiment (1887)

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interstellar ark travels at $\beta_1 = 0.1$ from Sun, sends out rocket at $\beta_2 = 0.5$; rocket's speed β_3 in Sun frame =?

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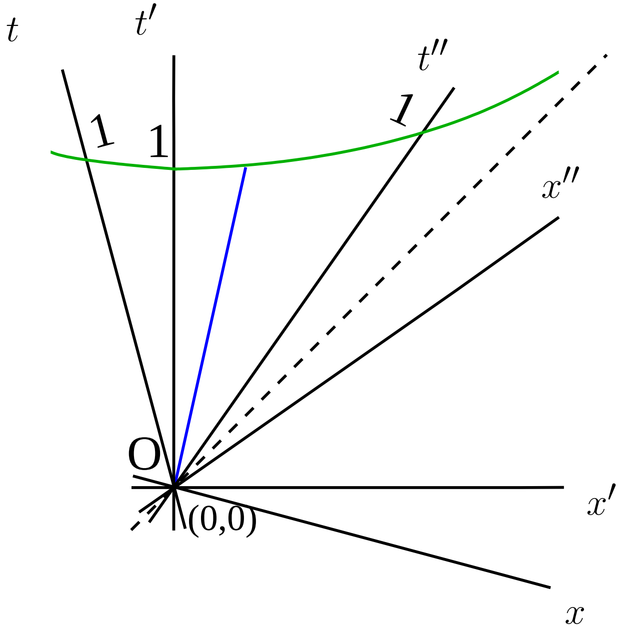

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ t' \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh\phi_1 & -\sinh\phi_1 \\ -\sinh\phi_1 & \cosh\phi_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\tanh\phi_1 = \beta_1 = 0.1$

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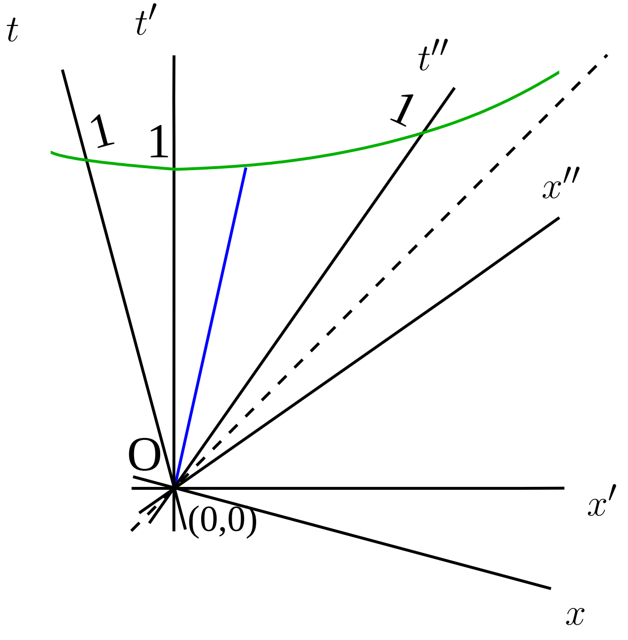

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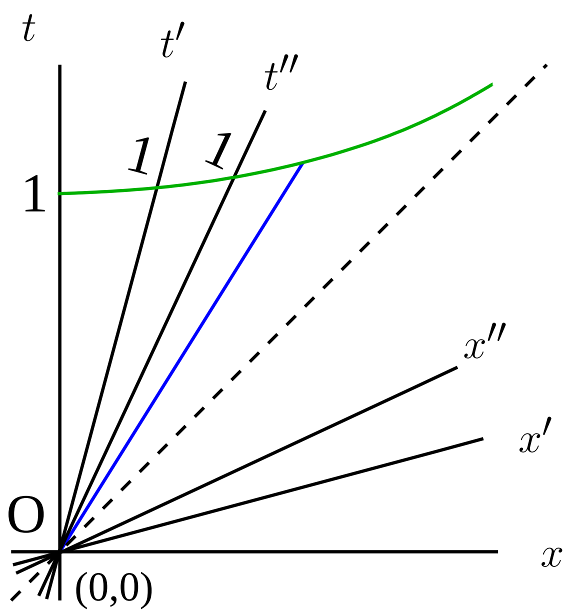

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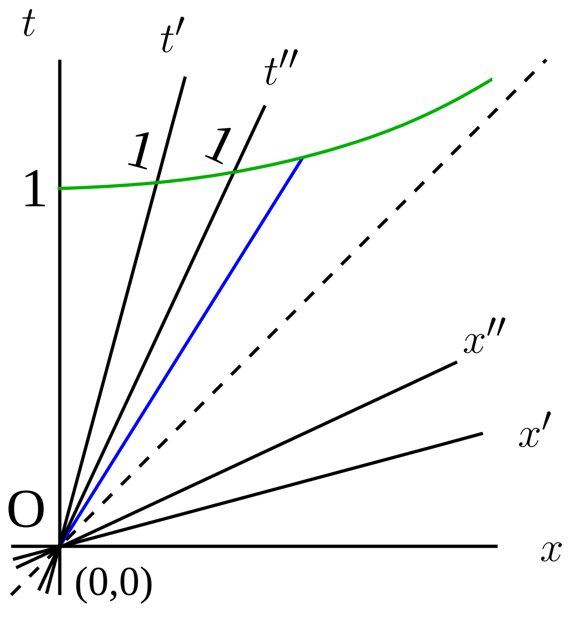

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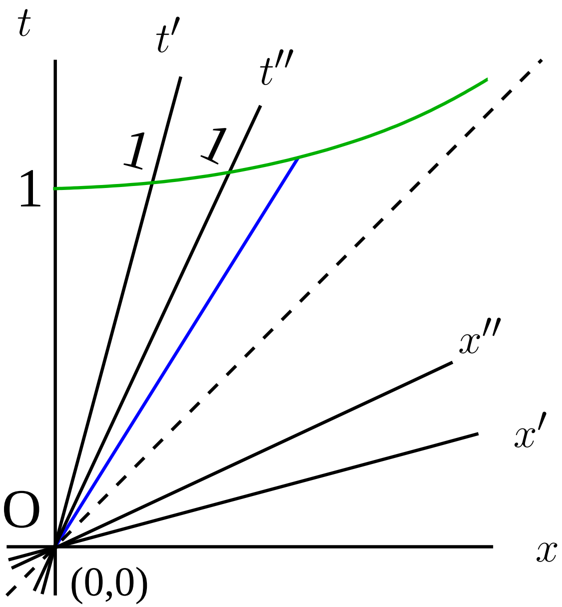

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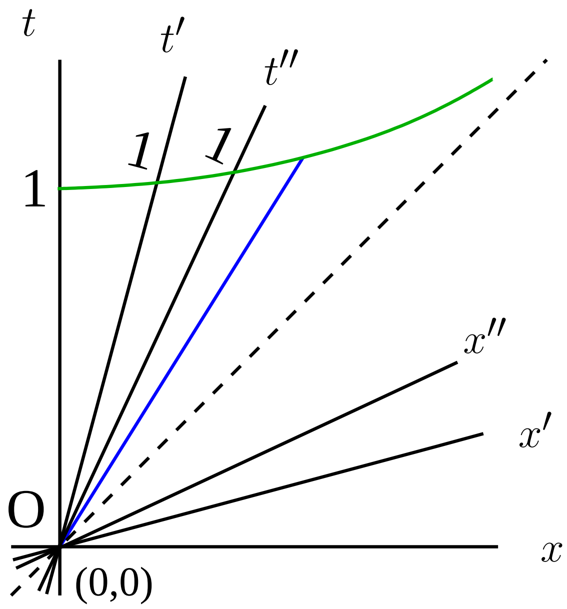

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cf. rotation θ_1 "plus" rotation θ_2 = rotation $\theta_1 + \theta_2$

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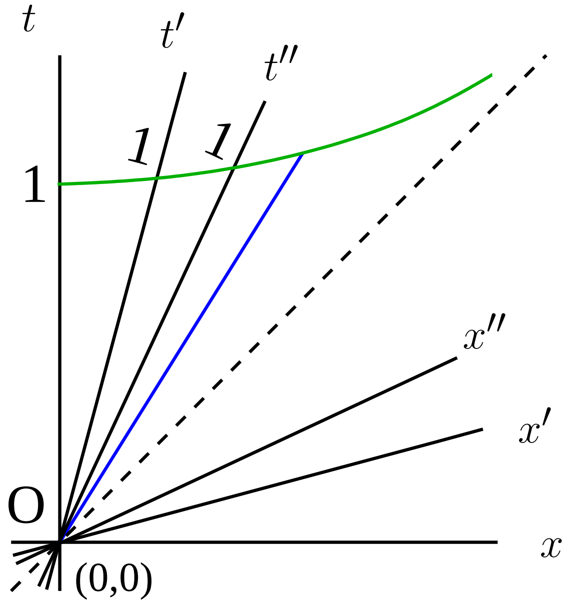

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so $\beta_3 = \tanh(\phi_1 + \phi_2)$

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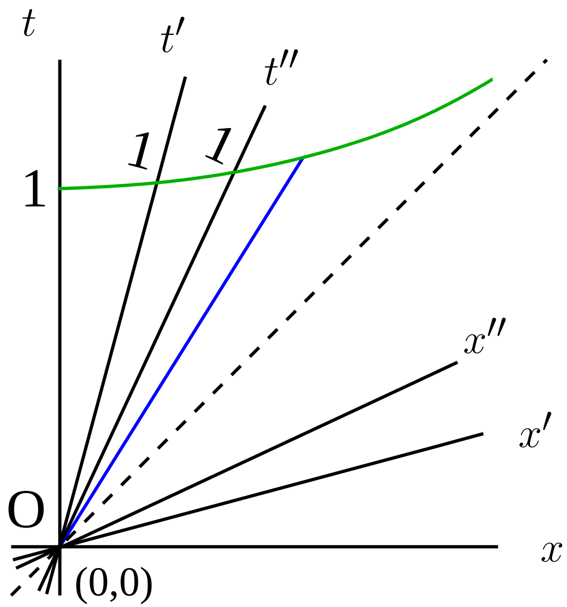

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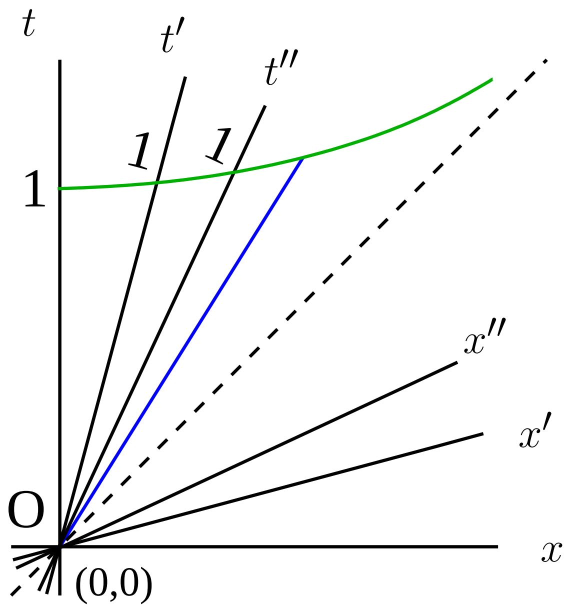
so $\beta_3 = \tanh(\phi_1 + \phi_2) = \frac{\tanh\phi_1 + \tanh\phi_2}{1 + \tanh\phi_1 \tanh\phi_2}$

SR: adding velocities

interstellar ark travels at $\beta_1 = 0.1$ from Sun, sends out rocket at $\beta_2 = 0.5$; rocket's speed β_3 in Sun frame =?



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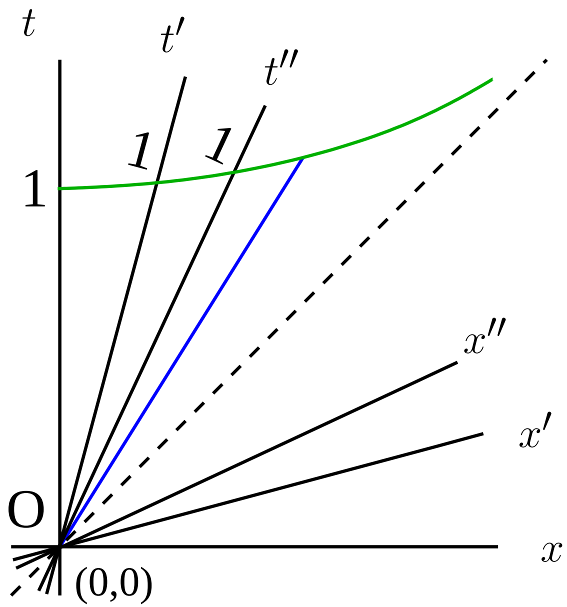

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so $\beta_3 = \tanh(\phi_1 + \phi_2) \quad = \frac{\beta_1+\beta_2}{1+\beta_1\beta_2} \quad = \frac{0.1+0.5}{1+0.1\times0.5} \approx 0.57$

SR: Lorentz factor

Λ: alternative to hyperbolic trig functions

SR: Lorentz factor

Λ: alternative to hyperbolic trig functions

$$\Lambda(\phi) := \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\phi & -\sinh\phi \\ -\sinh\phi & \cosh\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cosh\phi := \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\phi}+\mathrm{e}^{-\phi}}{2}$$

$$\sinh\phi := \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\phi}-\mathrm{e}^{-\phi}}{2}$$

w:hyperbolic function

SR: Lorentz factor

Λ: alternative to hyperbolic trig functions

$$\Lambda(\beta) := \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

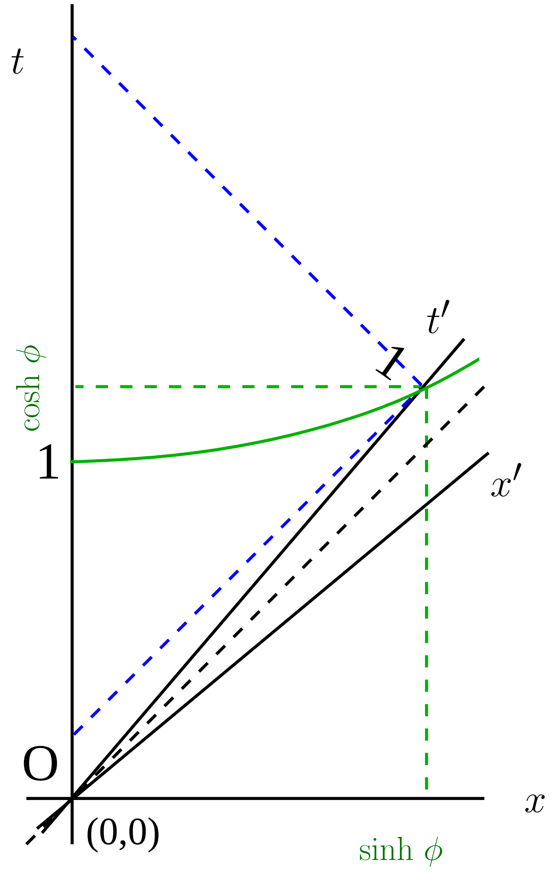
$\beta = \tanh\phi$

$\gamma := (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$ = Lorentz factor

$\gamma = \cosh\phi$

$\beta\gamma = \sinh\phi$

SR: worldline time dilation



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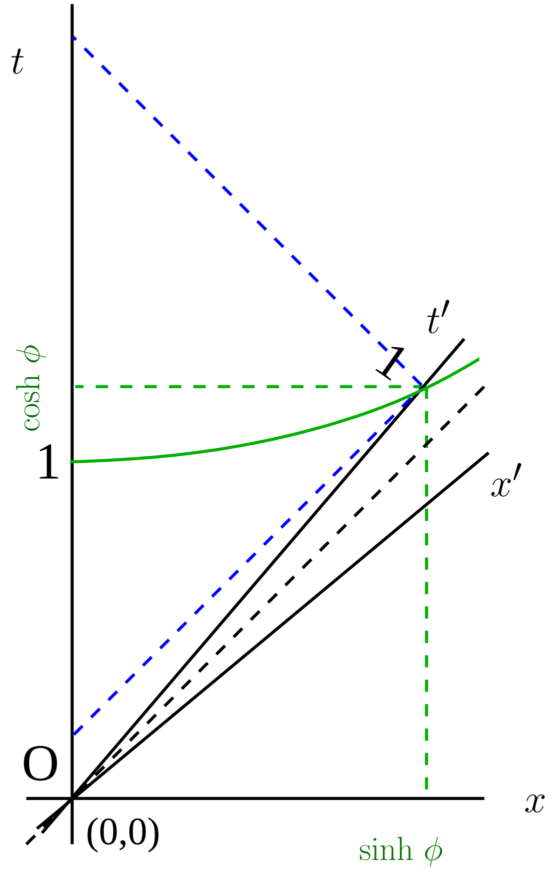
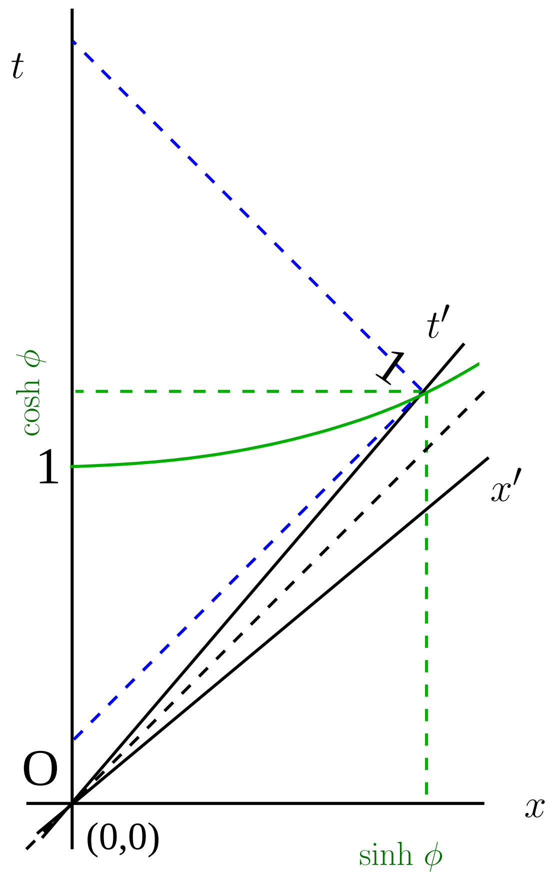


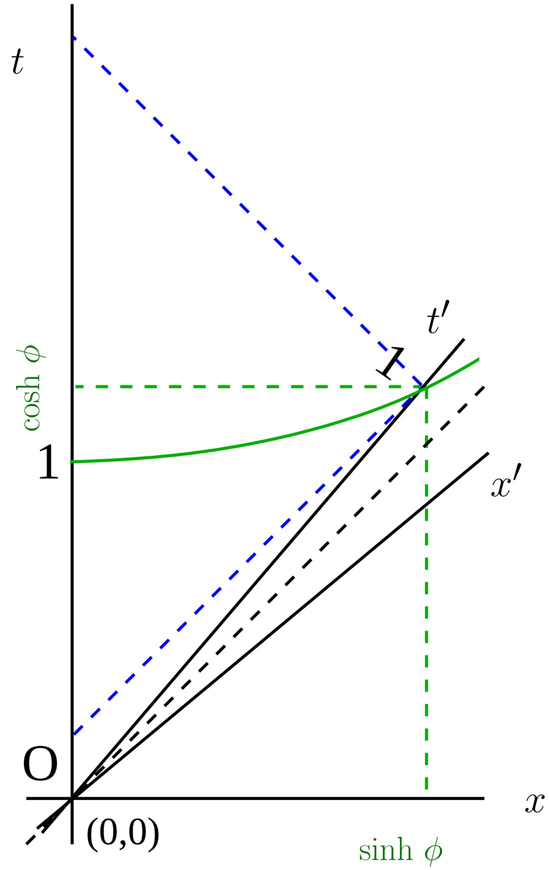
$\cosh\phi \equiv \gamma$

SR: worldline time dilation



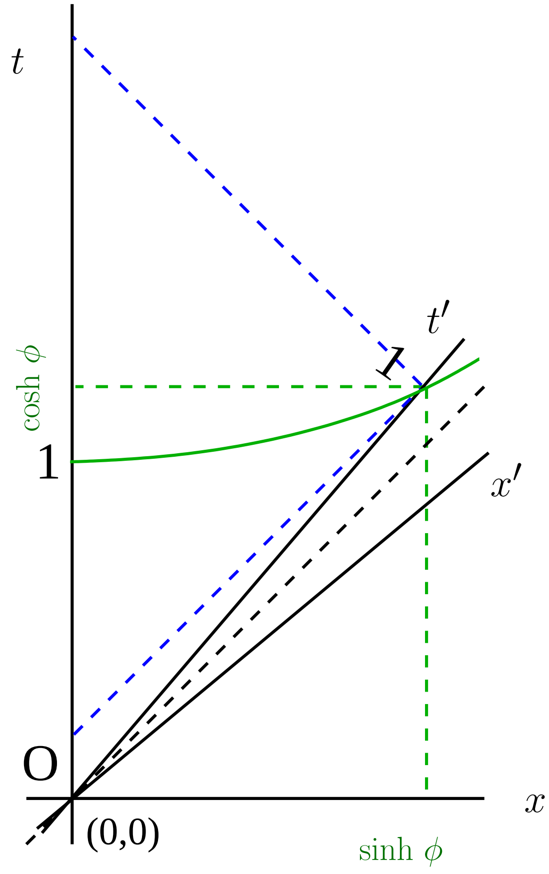
$$\cosh\phi \equiv \gamma \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

SR: worldline time dilation



$$\cosh\phi \equiv \gamma \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} > 1$$

SR: worldline time dilation



worldline “time dilation”

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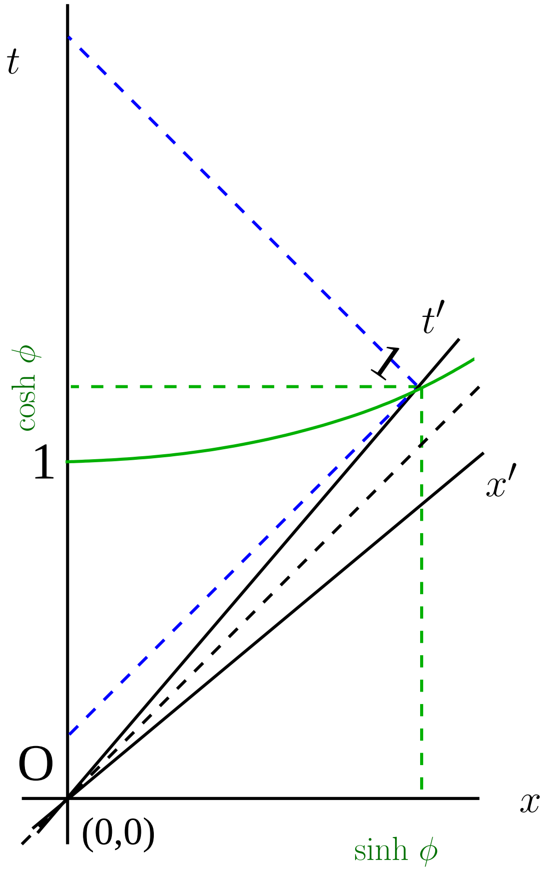

worldline "time dilation"

muons: mean lifetime 2197 ns $\ll 15$ km

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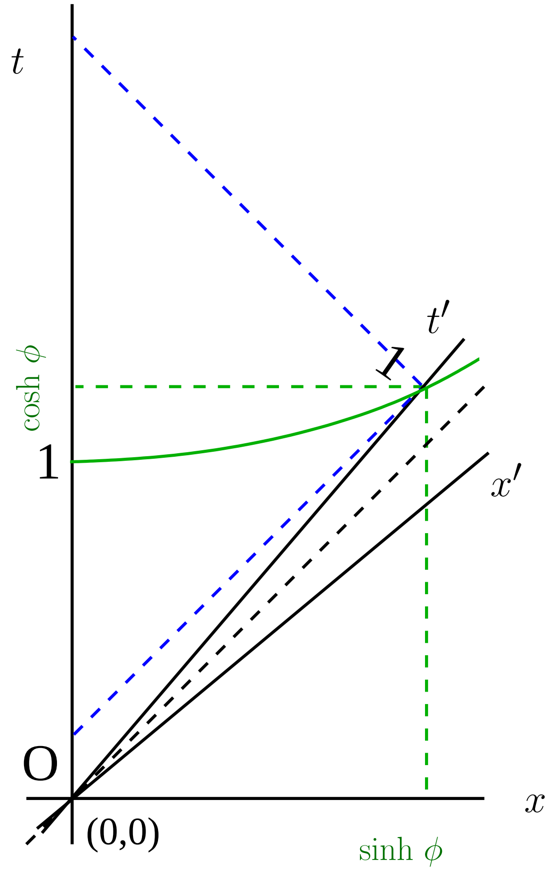
SR: worldline time dilation



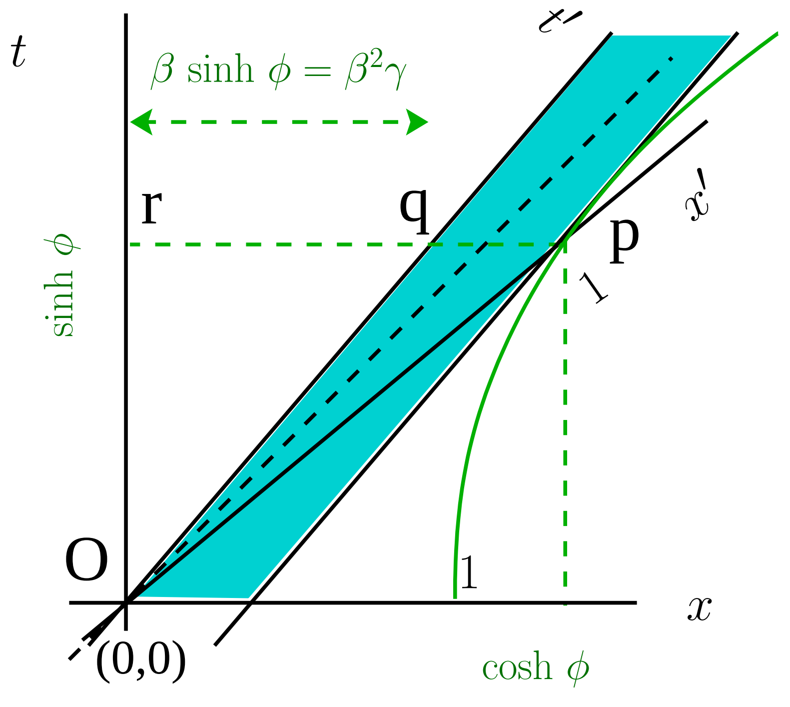
$$\cosh\phi \equiv \gamma \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} > 1$$

worldline “time dilation”

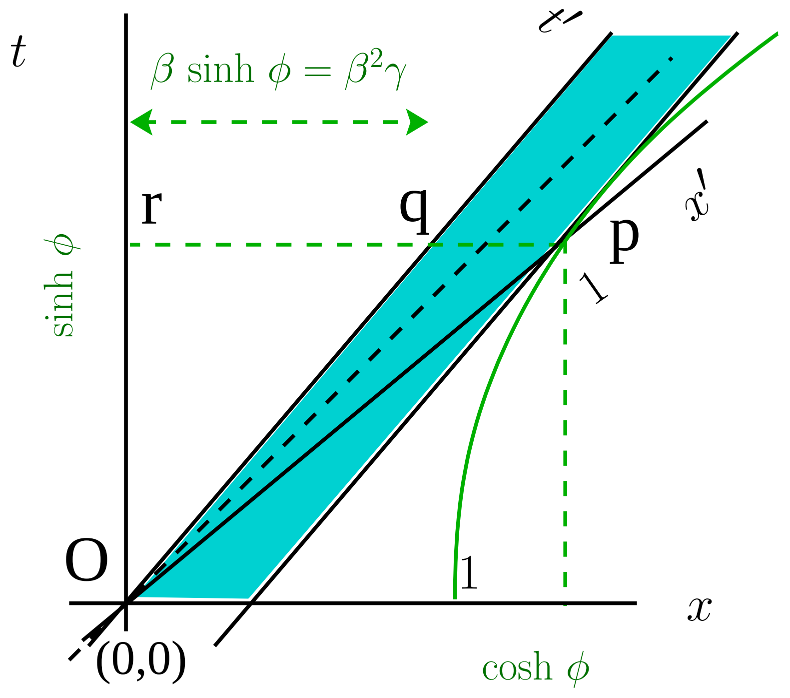
muons: mean lifetime 2197 ns $\ll 15$ km

time dilation $\Rightarrow$ muons can hit the ground

SR: worldsheet space contraction

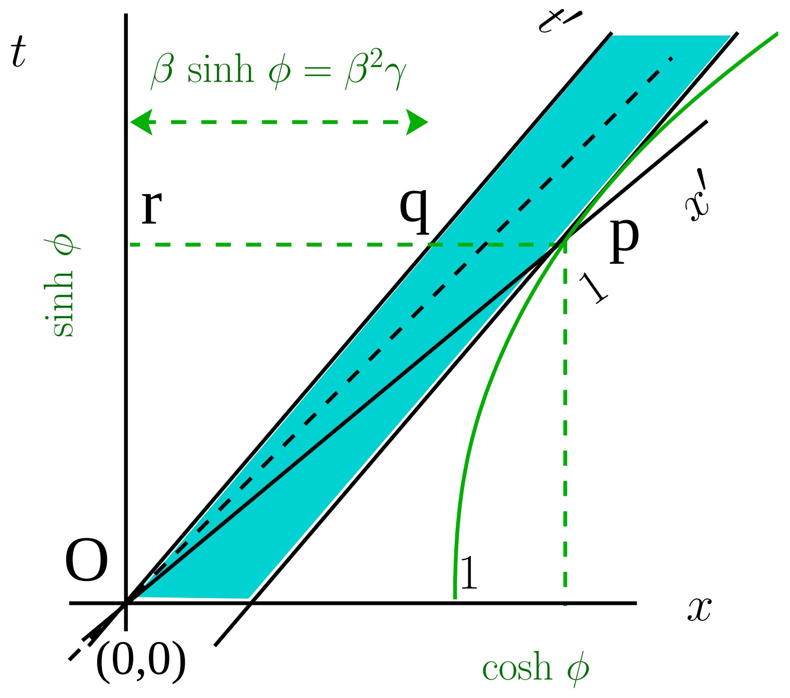


SR: worldsheet space contraction



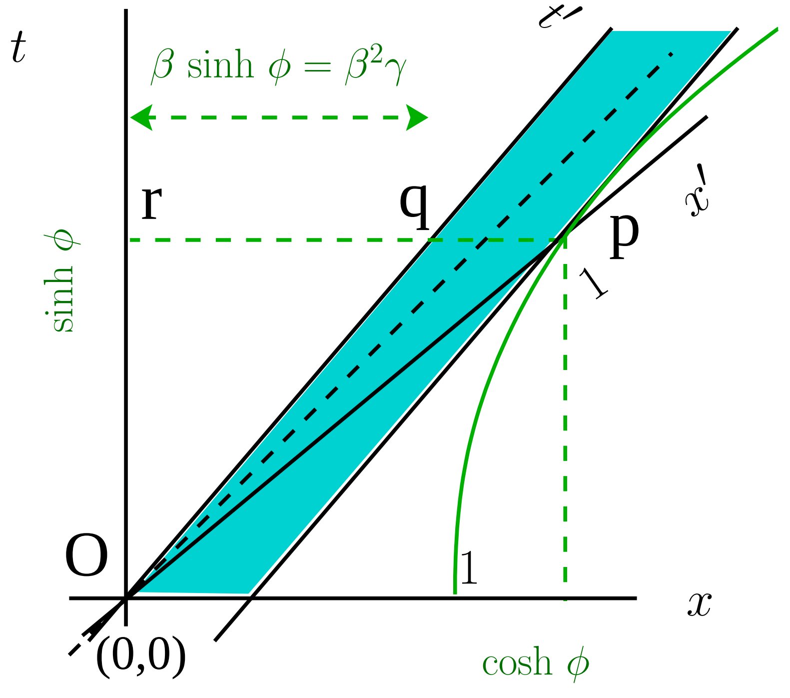
$$\sqrt{\Delta s^2(\mathrm{q},\mathrm{p})} =$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



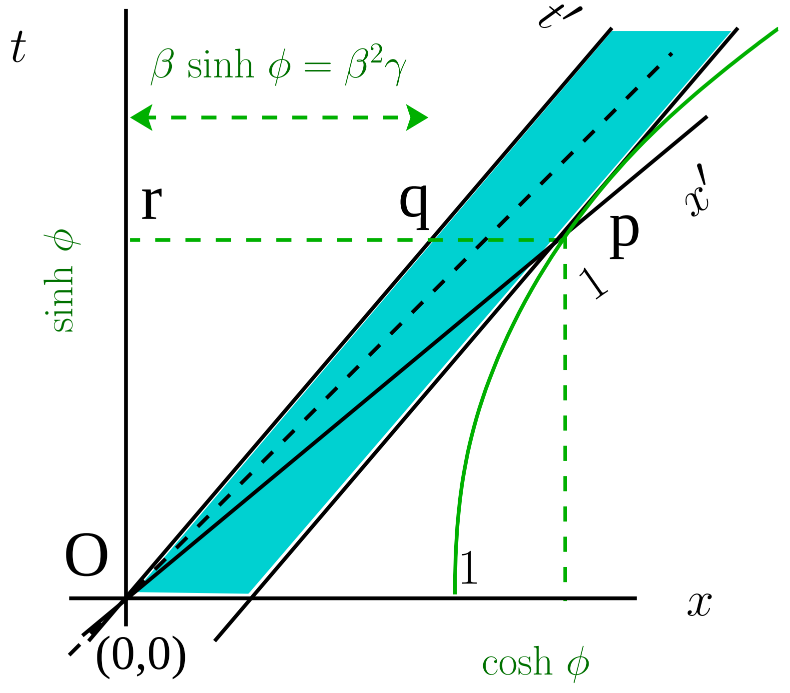
$$\sqrt{\Delta s^2(\mathrm{q},\mathrm{p})} = \cosh\phi - \beta\sinh\phi$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



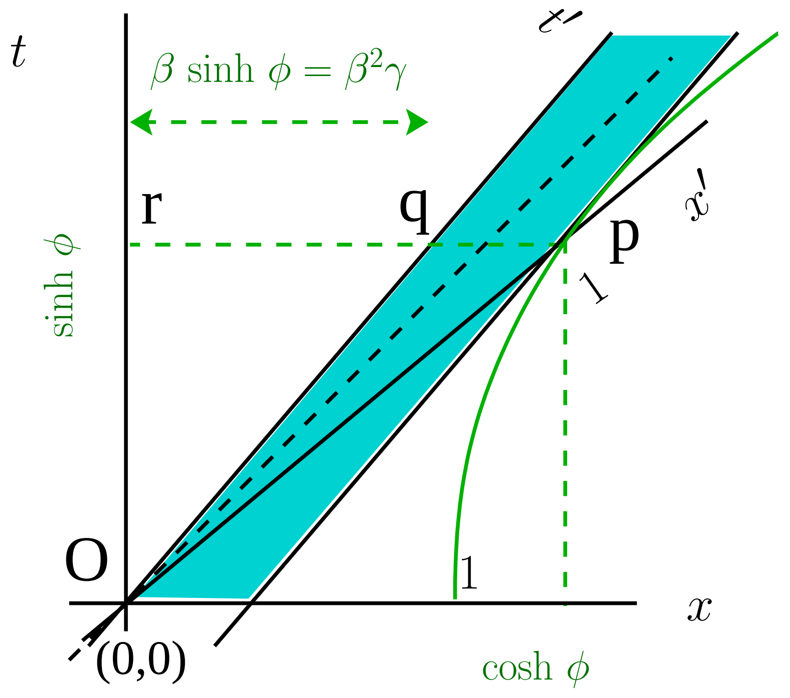
$$\sqrt{\Delta s^2(\mathrm{q},\mathrm{p})} = \gamma - \beta\beta\gamma$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



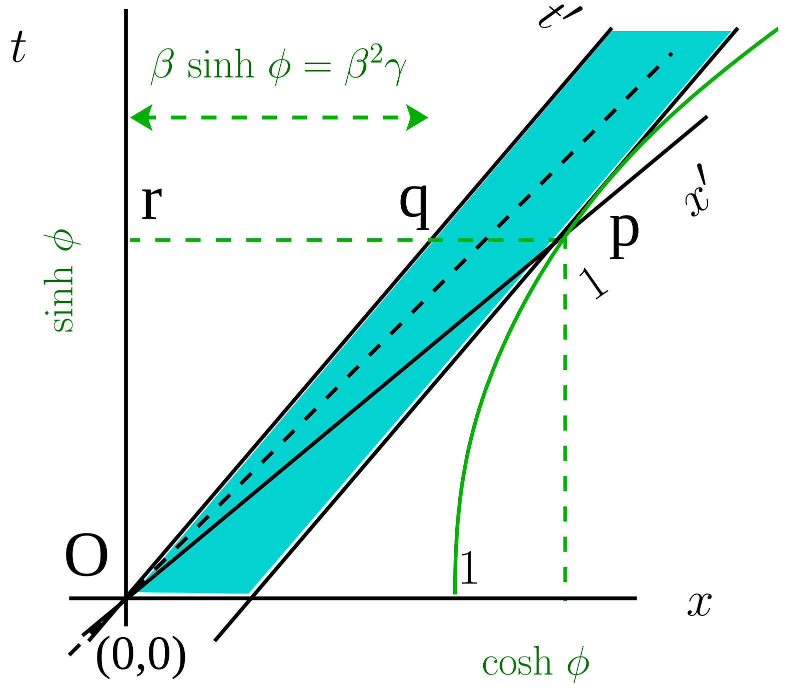
$$\sqrt{\Delta s^2(\mathrm{q},\mathrm{p})} = (1-\beta^2)\gamma$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



$$\sqrt{\Delta s^2(\mathrm{q},\mathrm{p})} = (1-\beta^2)^{1+(-1/2)}$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



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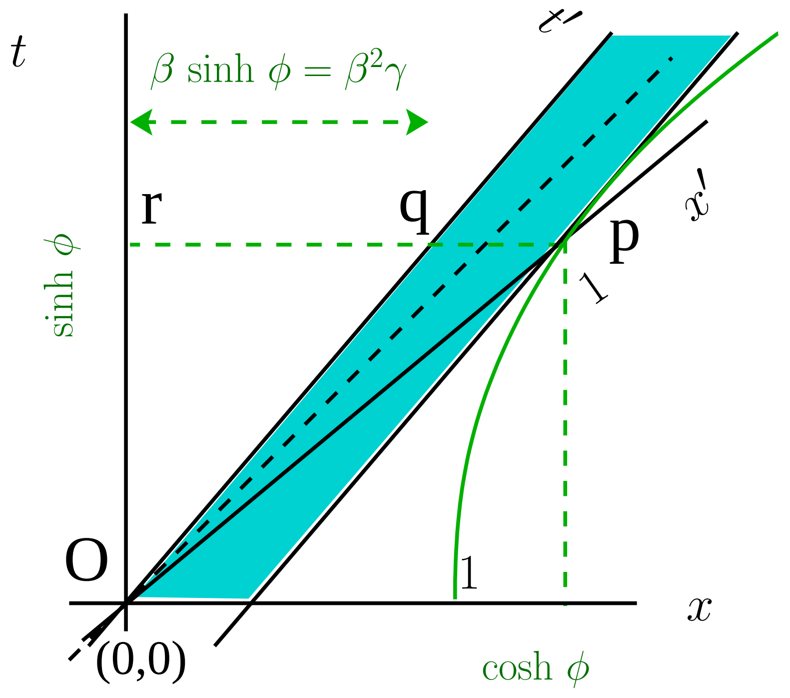
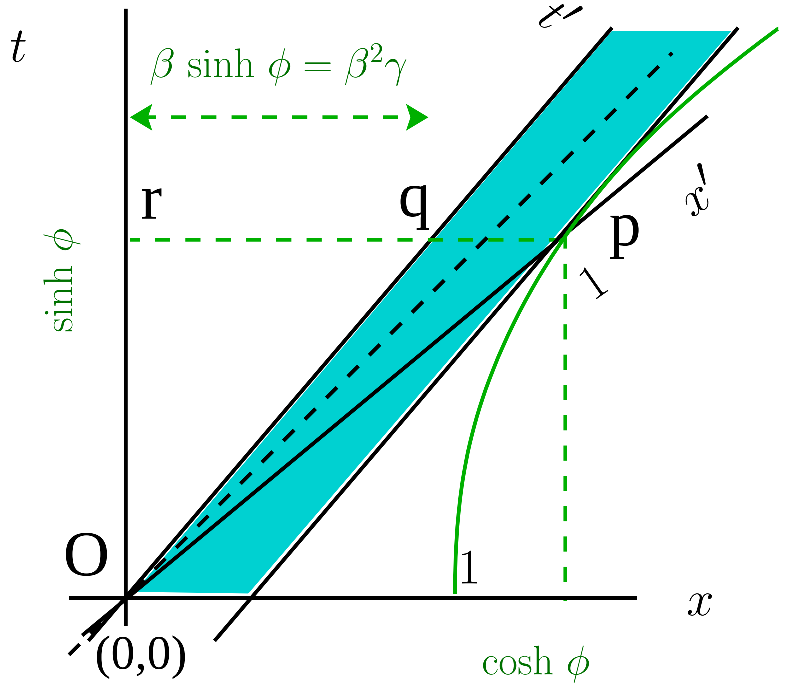


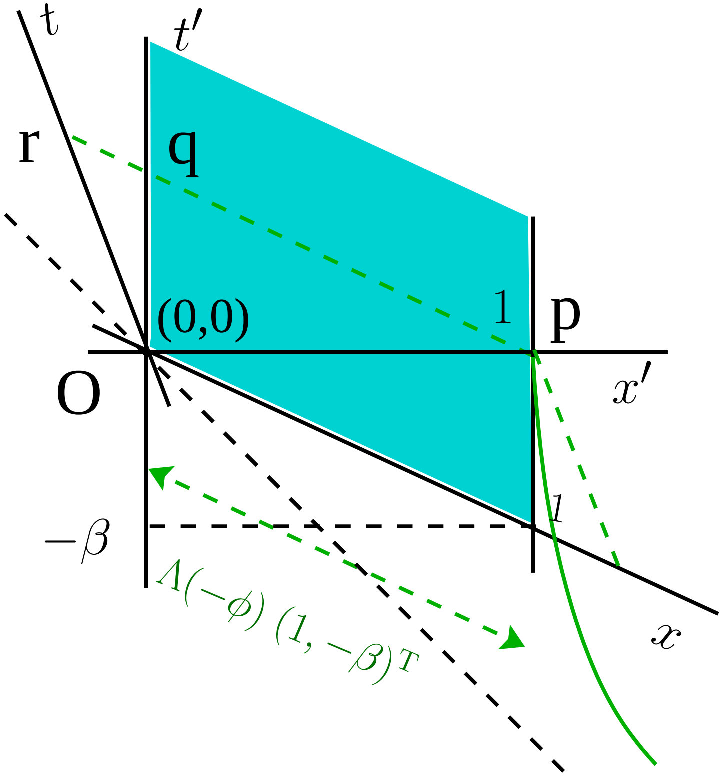
$$\sqrt{\Delta s^2(\mathrm{q},\mathrm{p})} = \gamma^{-1} < 1$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction

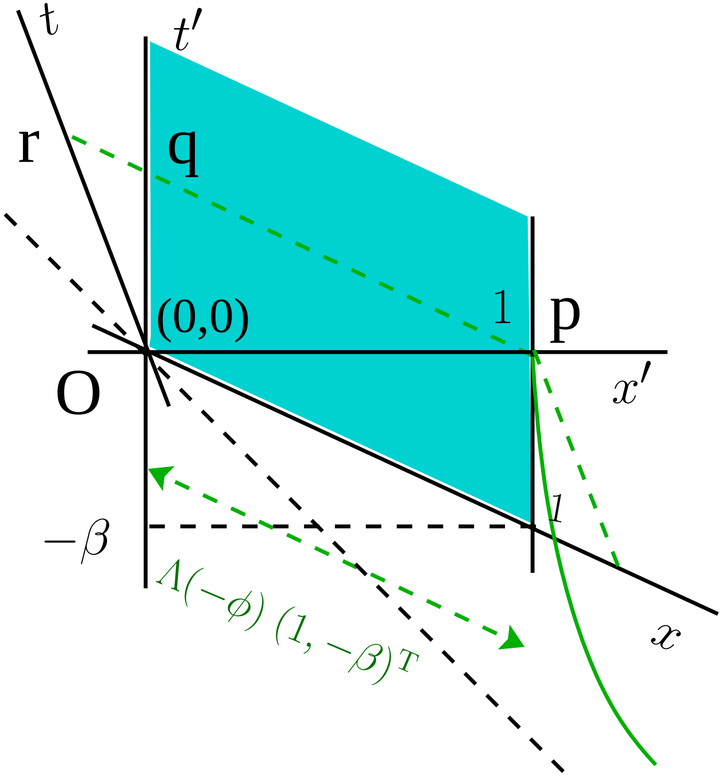


$$\sqrt{\Delta s^2(\mathrm{q},\mathrm{p})} = \gamma^{-1} < 1$$ worldsheet “space contraction”

SR: worldsheet space contraction

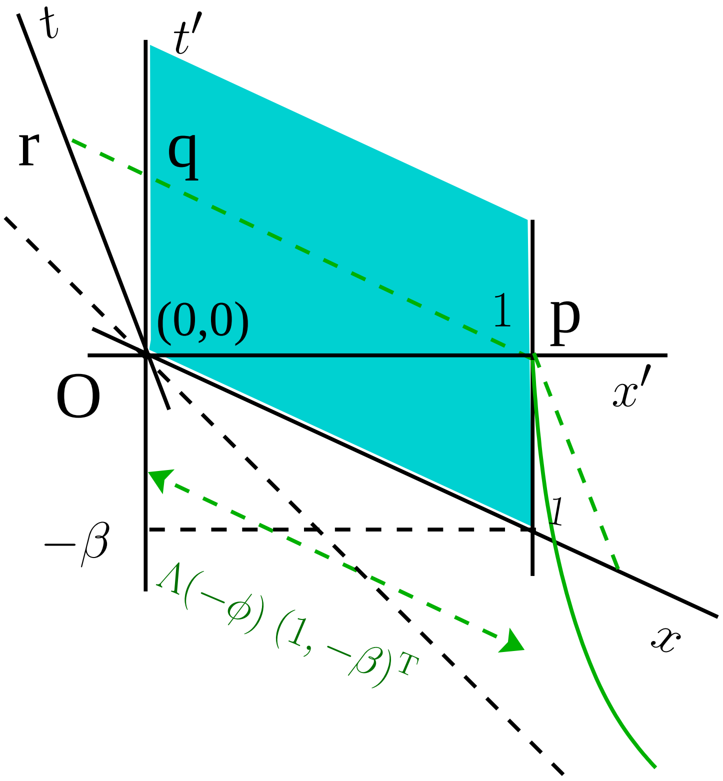


SR: worldsheet space contraction



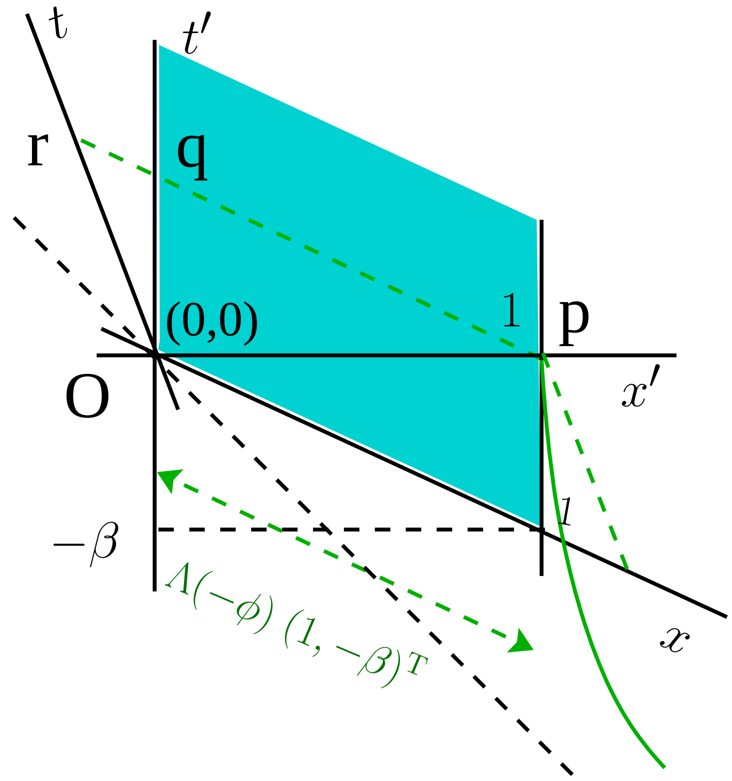
$$\Lambda^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\phi - \beta\sinh\phi \\ \sinh\phi - \beta\cosh\phi \end{pmatrix}$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



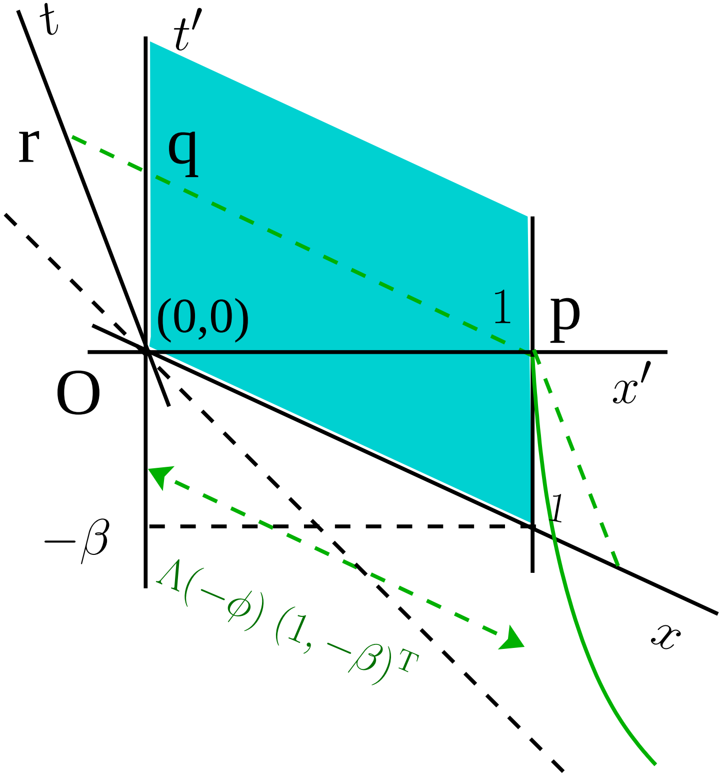
$$\Lambda^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}1\\-\beta\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}\cosh\phi(1-\beta^2)\\\cosh\phi(\tanh\phi-\tanh\phi)\end{pmatrix}$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



$$\Lambda^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}1\\-\beta\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}\gamma(1-\beta^2)\\0\end{pmatrix}$$

SR: worldsheet space contraction



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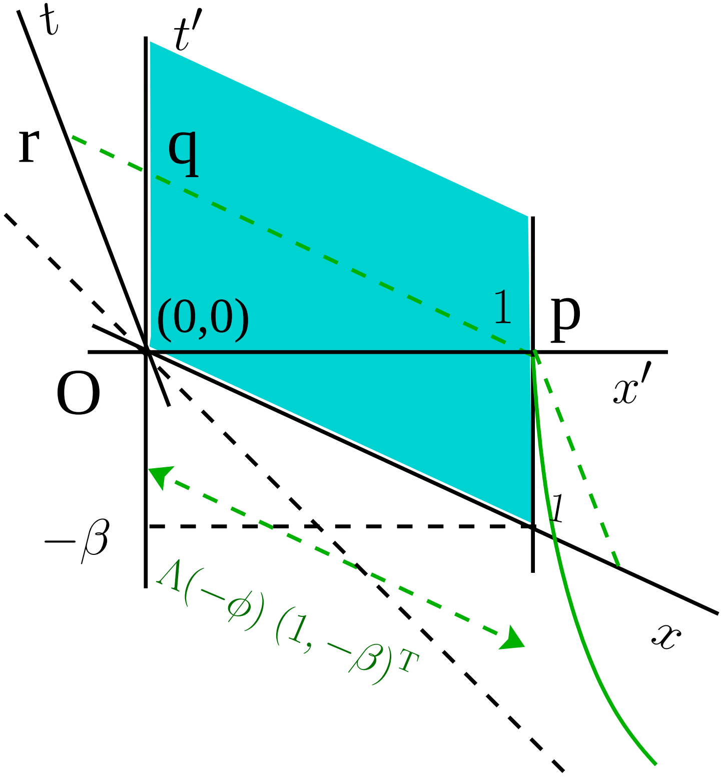

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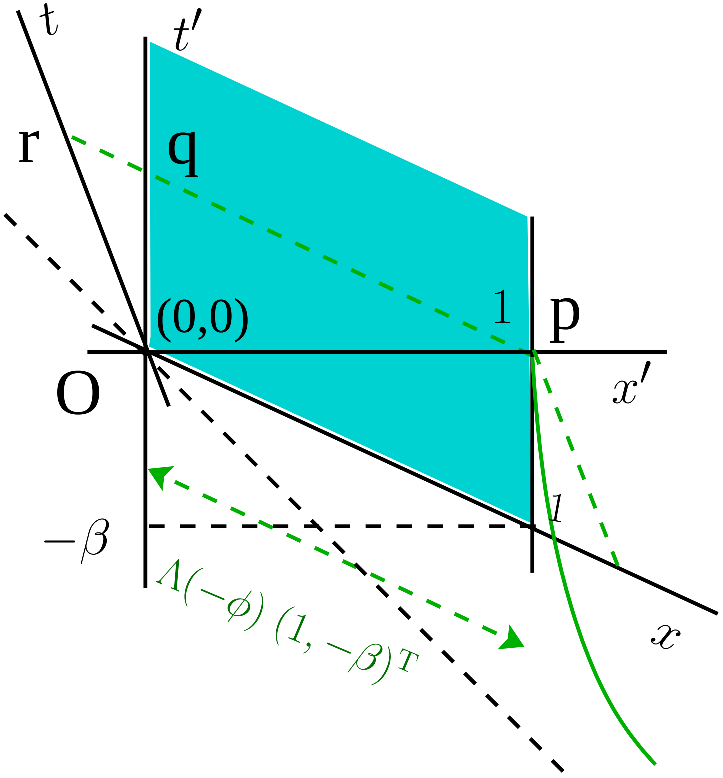

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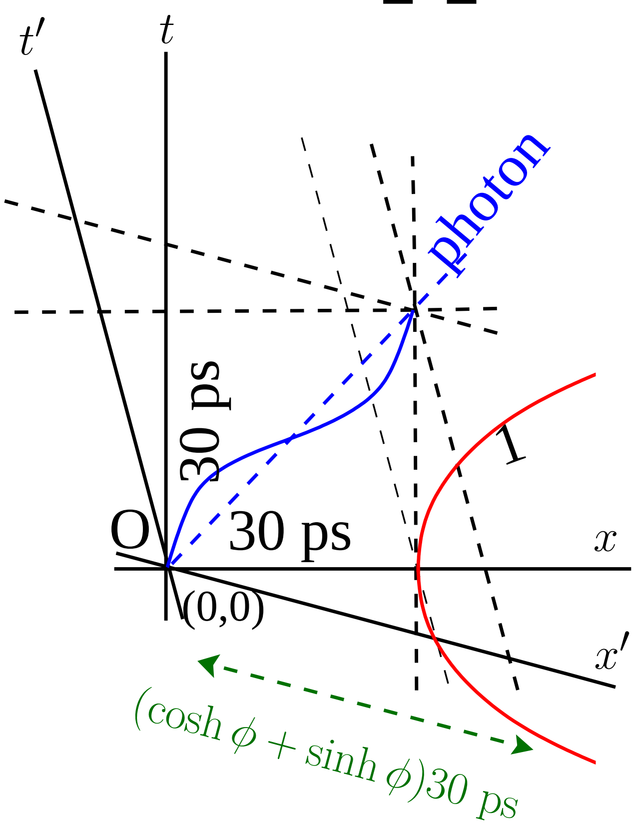
SR: Doppler shift



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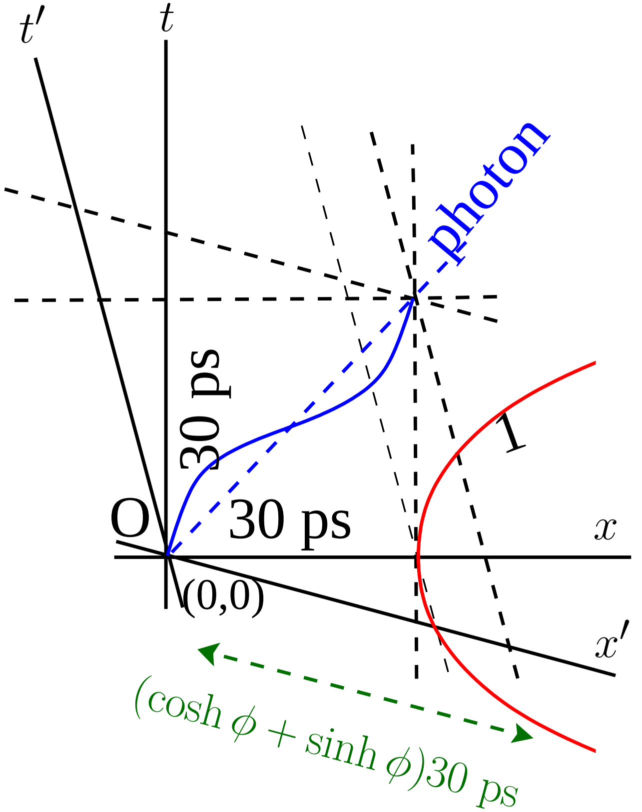
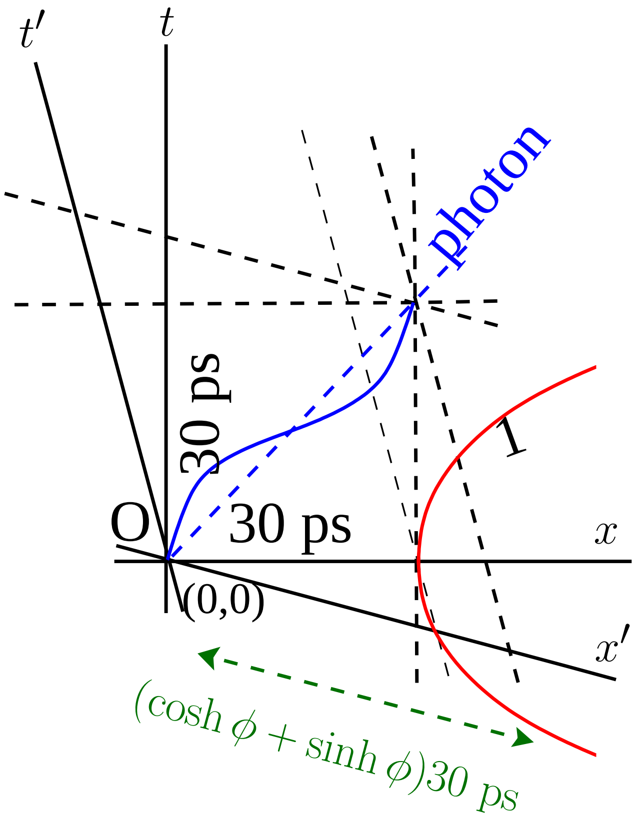


see photon worldline calculation

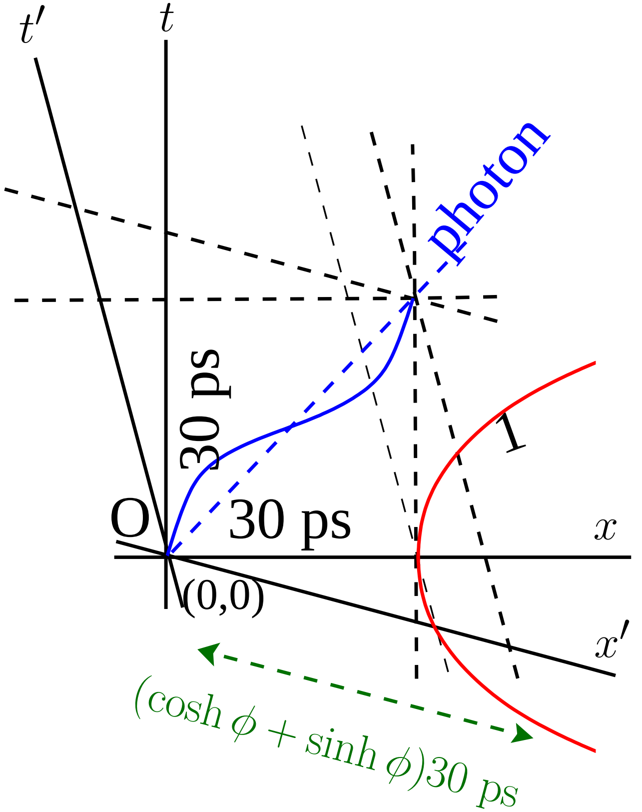
SR: Doppler shift



see photon worldline calculation

$x' = (\cosh\phi + \sinh\phi)t$

SR: Doppler shift



see photon worldline calculation

$$x' = (\cosh\phi + \sinh\phi)x$$

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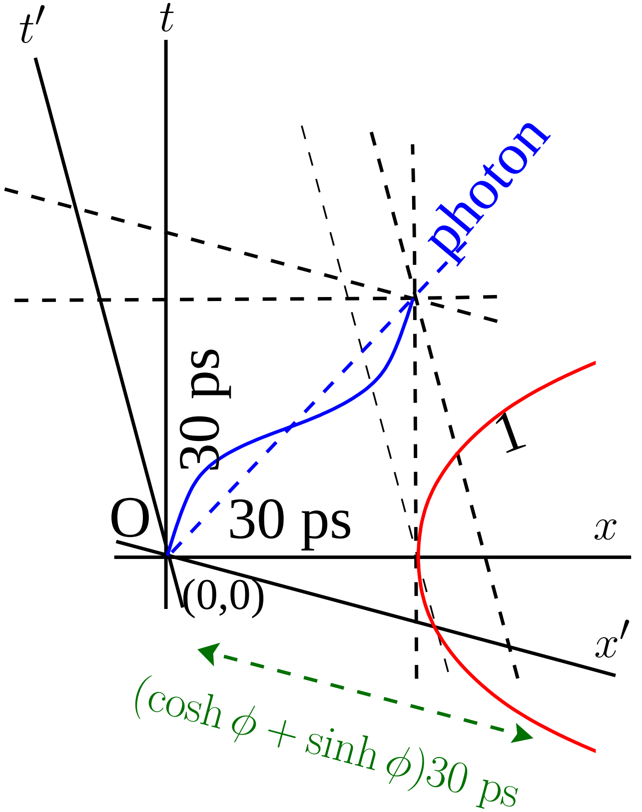

see photon worldline calculation

$$x'/x = \cosh\phi + \sinh\phi$$

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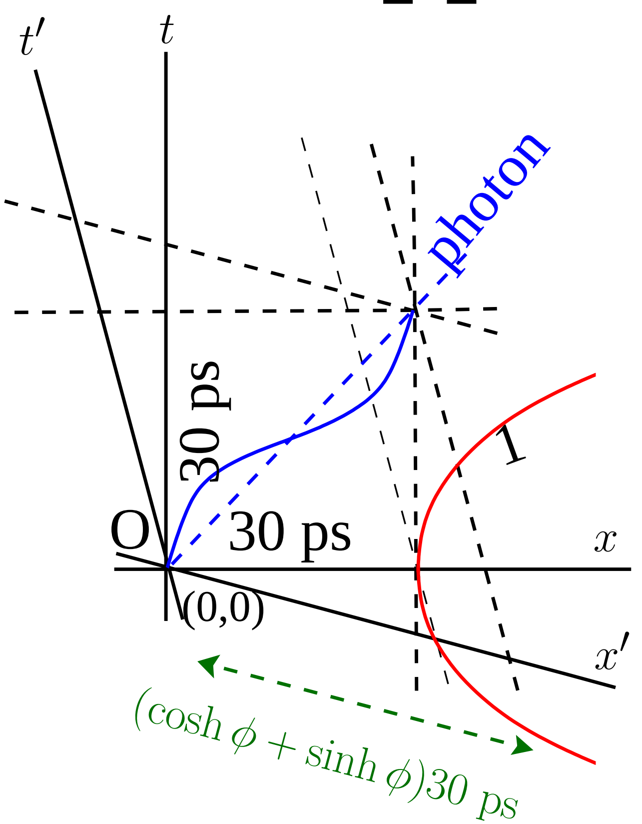
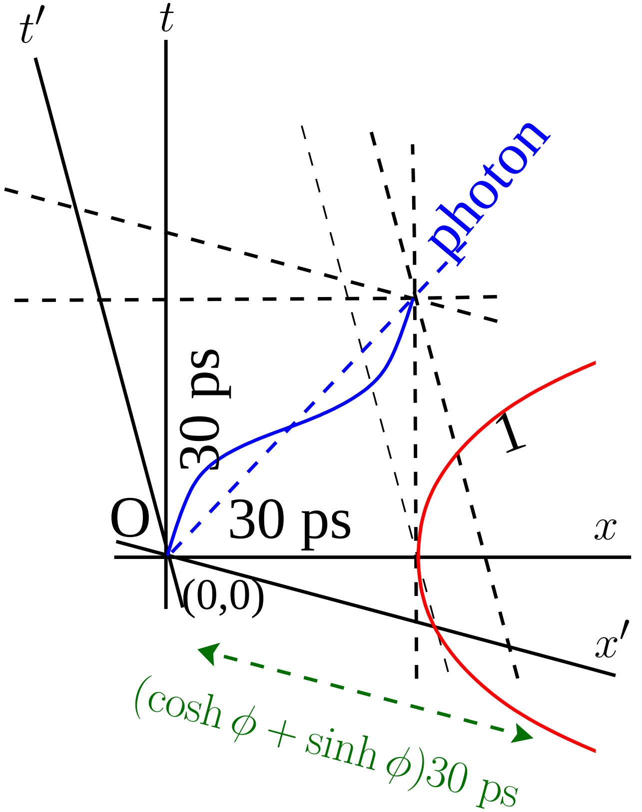


see photon worldline calculation

$x'/x = \gamma + \beta\gamma$

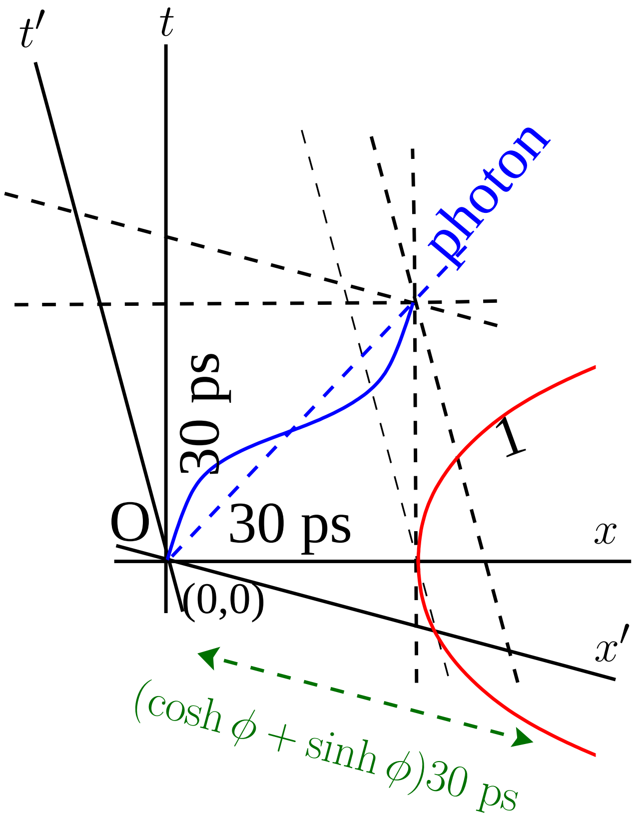
SR: Doppler shift



see photon worldline calculation

$$x'/x = \gamma(1+\beta)$$

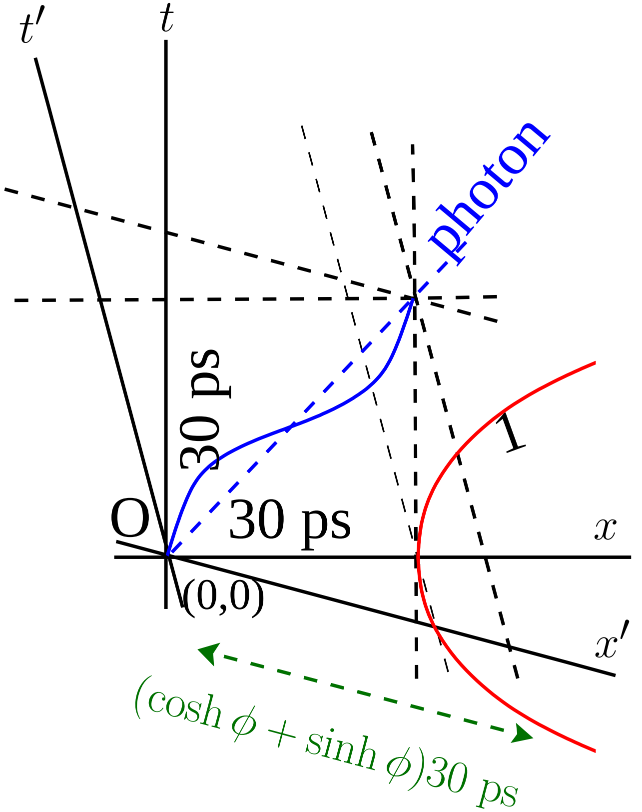
SR: Doppler shift



see photon worldline calculation

$$x'/x = \gamma(1+\beta) = \frac{1+\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

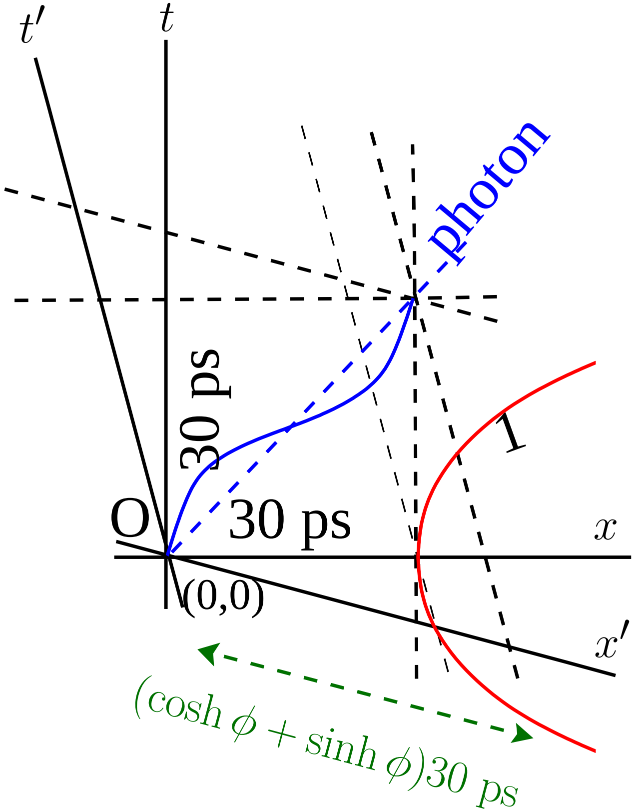
SR: Doppler shift



see photon worldline calculation

$$x'/x = \gamma(1+\beta) = \frac{\sqrt{(1+\beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1-\beta)(1+\beta)}}$$

SR: Doppler shift



see photon worldline calculation

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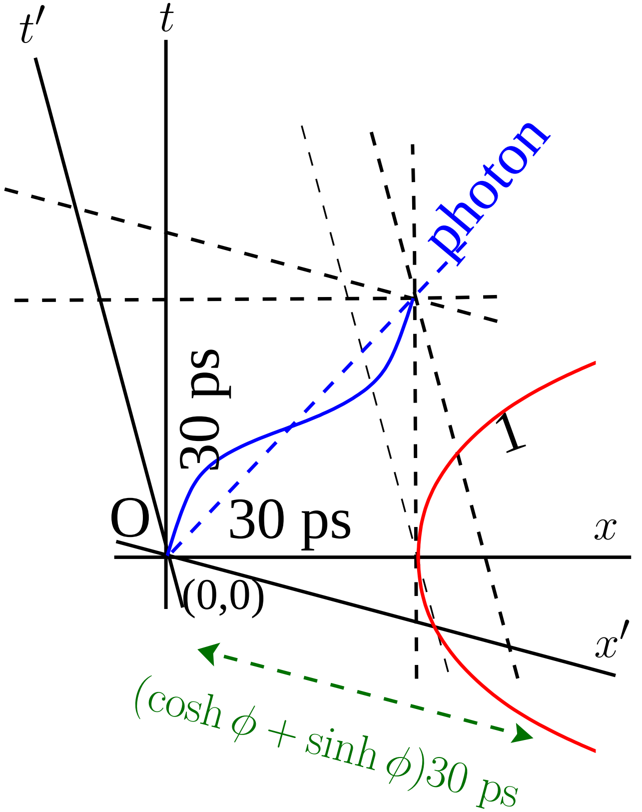
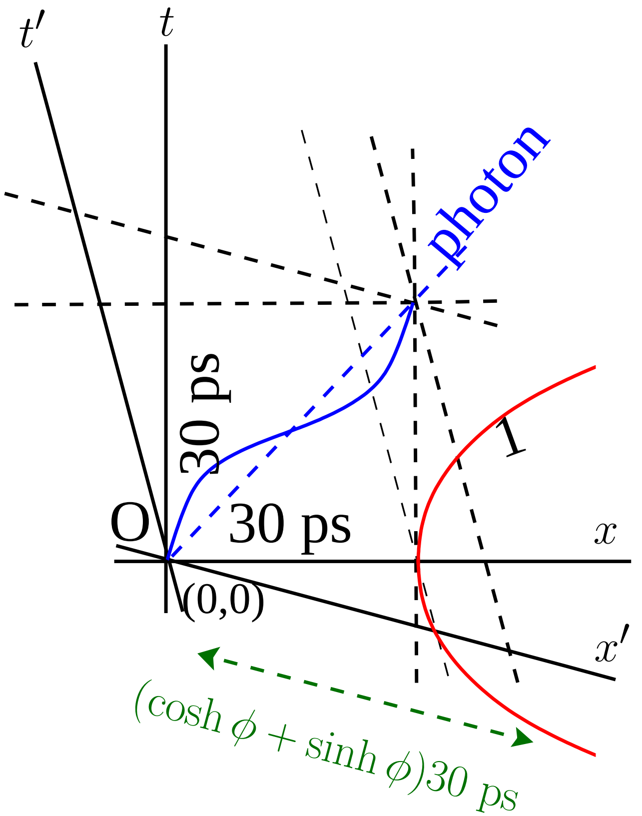


see photon worldline calculation

$$1 + z := \lambda'/\lambda = \gamma(1 + \beta) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}$$

redshift

SR: Doppler shift

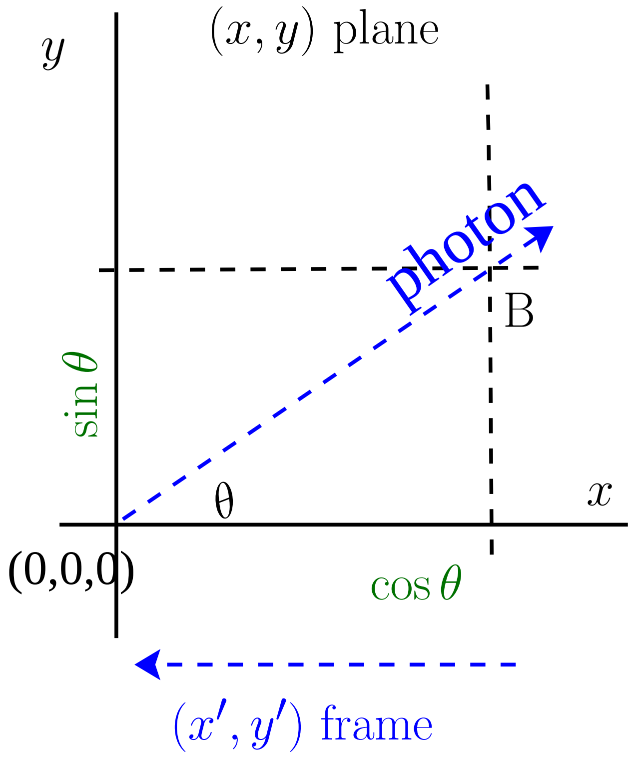


see photon worldline calculation

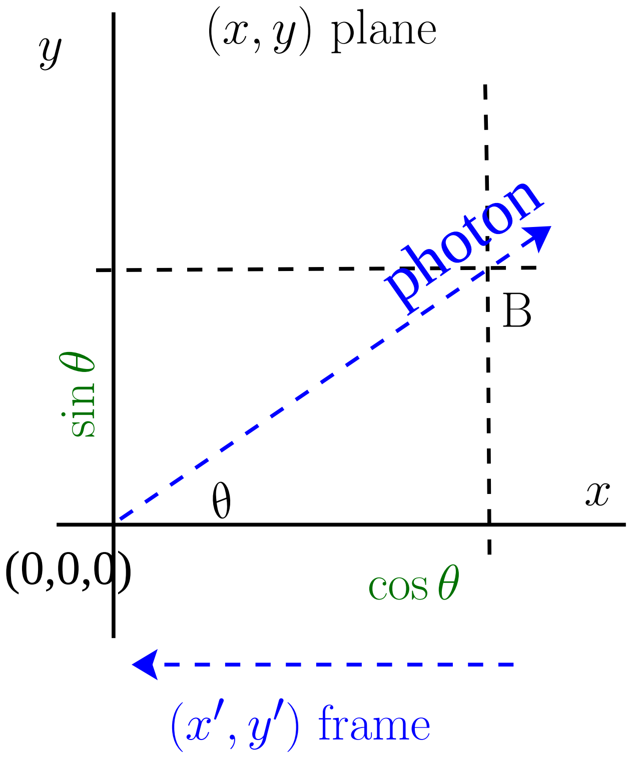
$$1 + z := \lambda'/\lambda = \gamma(1+\beta) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}$$ redshift

$\Rightarrow$ when $\beta \ll 1$, $z \approx \beta$

SR: relativistic aberration



SR: relativistic aberration



event B: $(x, y, t) = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1)$

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$$\Lambda^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

SR: relativistic aberration

event B: $(x, y, t) = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1)$

$$\Lambda^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & \beta\gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta\gamma & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

SR: relativistic aberration

event B: $(x, y, t) = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1)$

$$\Lambda^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma\cos\theta + \beta\gamma \\ \sin\theta \\ \beta\gamma\cos\theta + \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

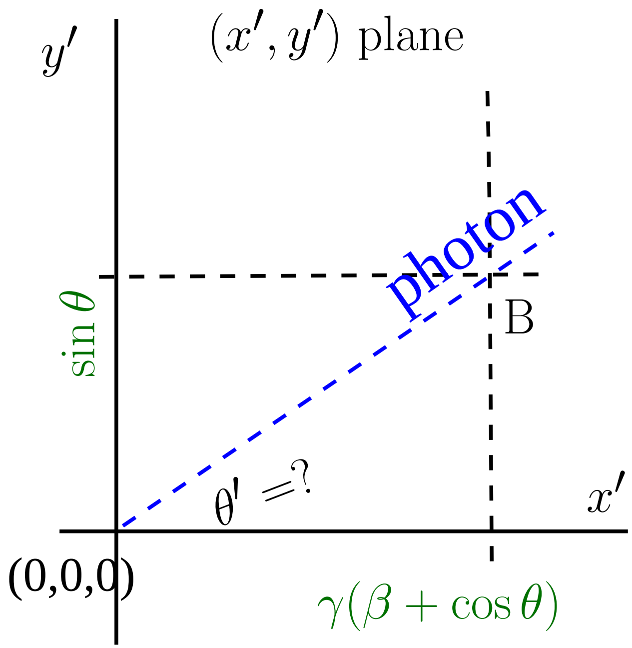
SR: relativistic aberration

event B: $(x, y, t) = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1)$

$$\Lambda^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(\cos\theta + \beta) \\ \sin\theta \\ \gamma(1 + \beta\cos\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

SR: relativistic aberration

event B: $(x, y, t) = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1)$



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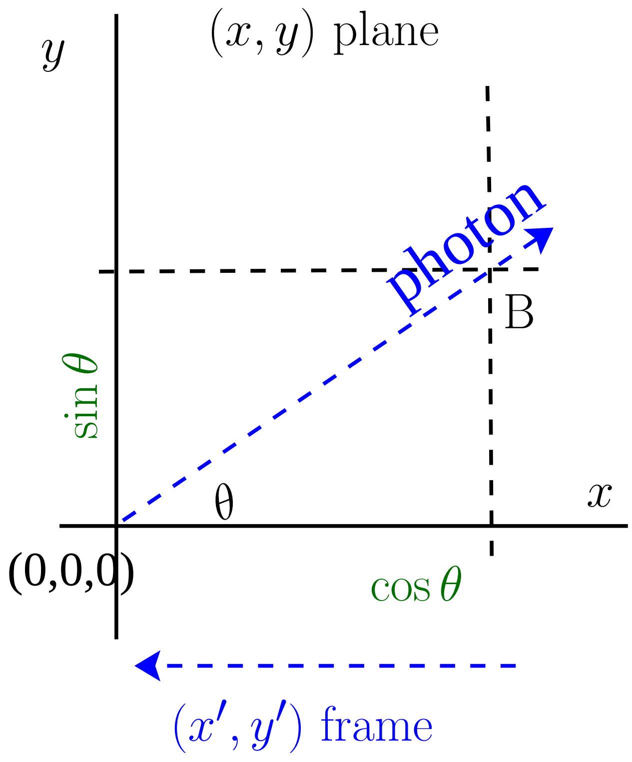

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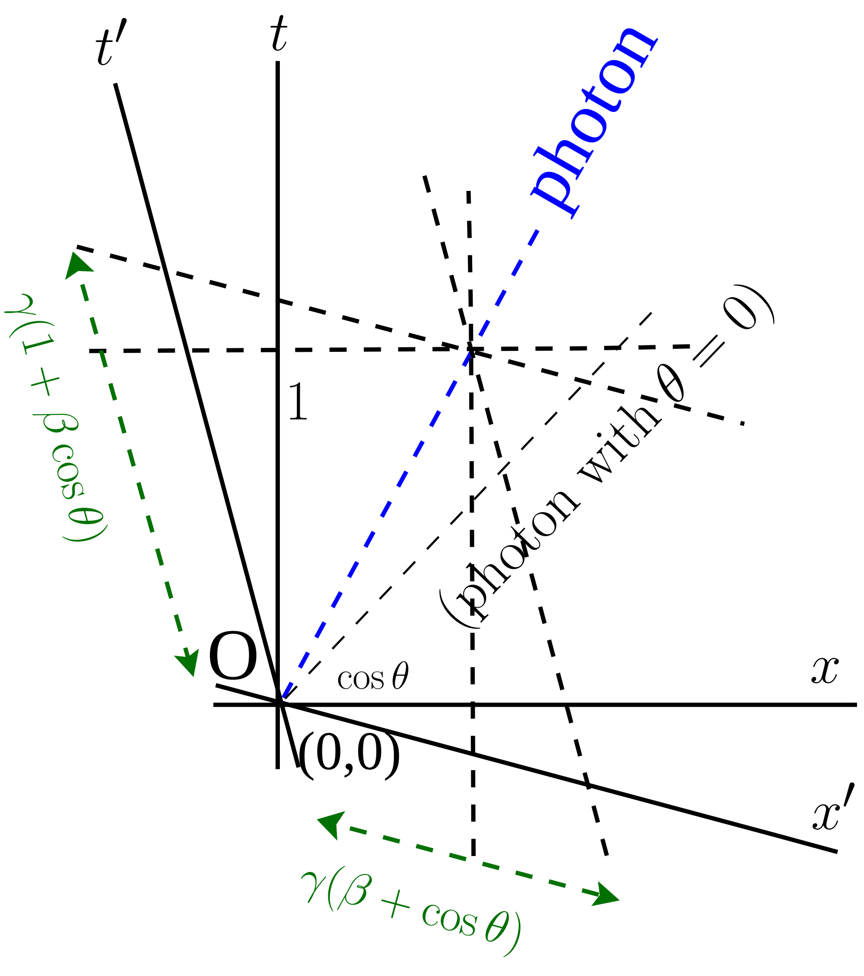

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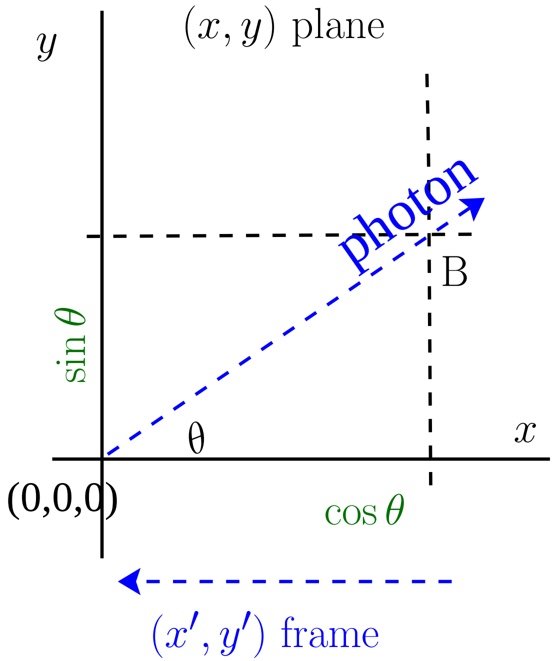
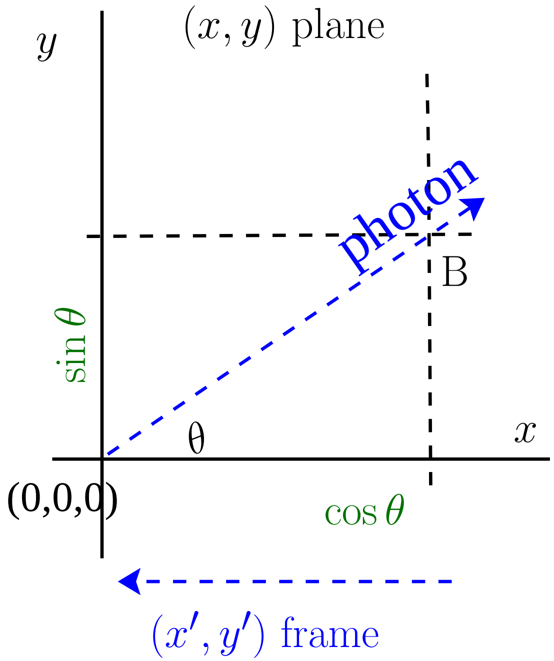


$$\tan\theta' = \frac{\sin\theta}{\gamma(\beta + \cos\theta)}$$

SR: relativistic aberration

event B: $(x, y, t) = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1)$

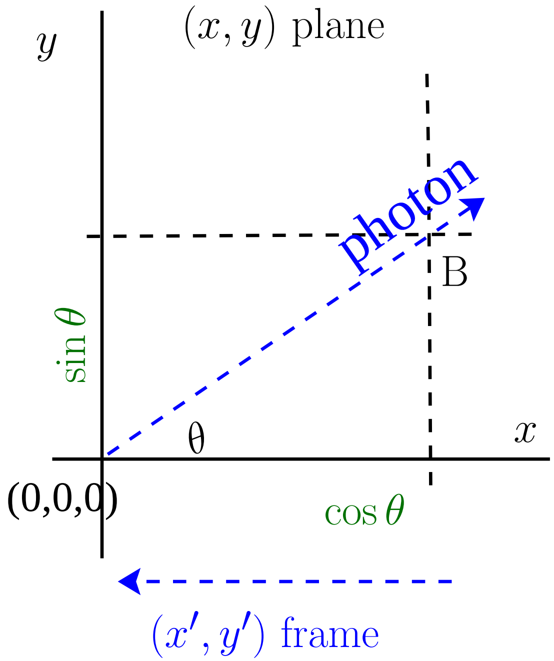


$\tan\theta' = \frac{\sin\theta}{\gamma(\beta + \cos\theta)} < \tan\theta$ if $0 < \beta < 1$

w:Relativistic aberration (2011-02-22: quality=weak)

SR: relativistic aberration

event B: $(x, y, t) = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 1)$

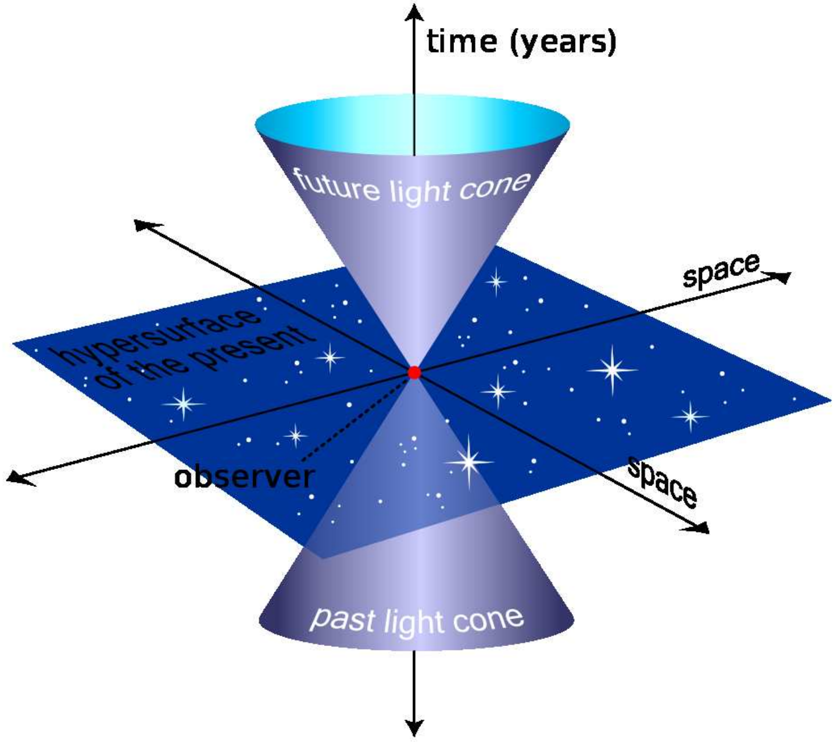


$$\tan\theta' = \frac{\sin\theta}{\gamma(\beta+\cos\theta)} < \tan\theta \text{ if } 0 < \beta < 1$$

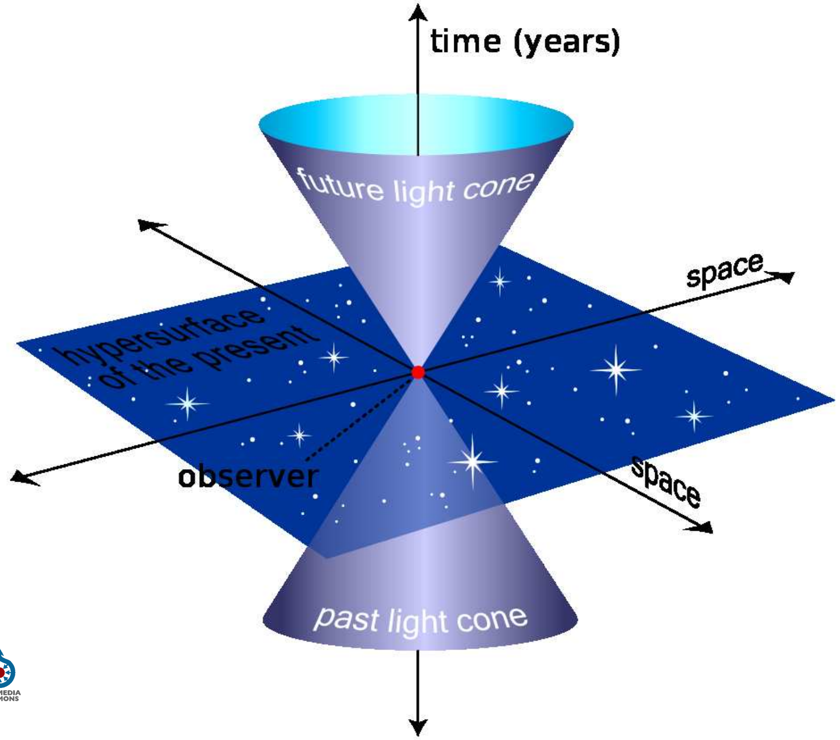
w:Relativistic aberration (2011-02-22: quality=weak)

$\Rightarrow$ relativistic beaming, e.g. AGN jets

SR: world line



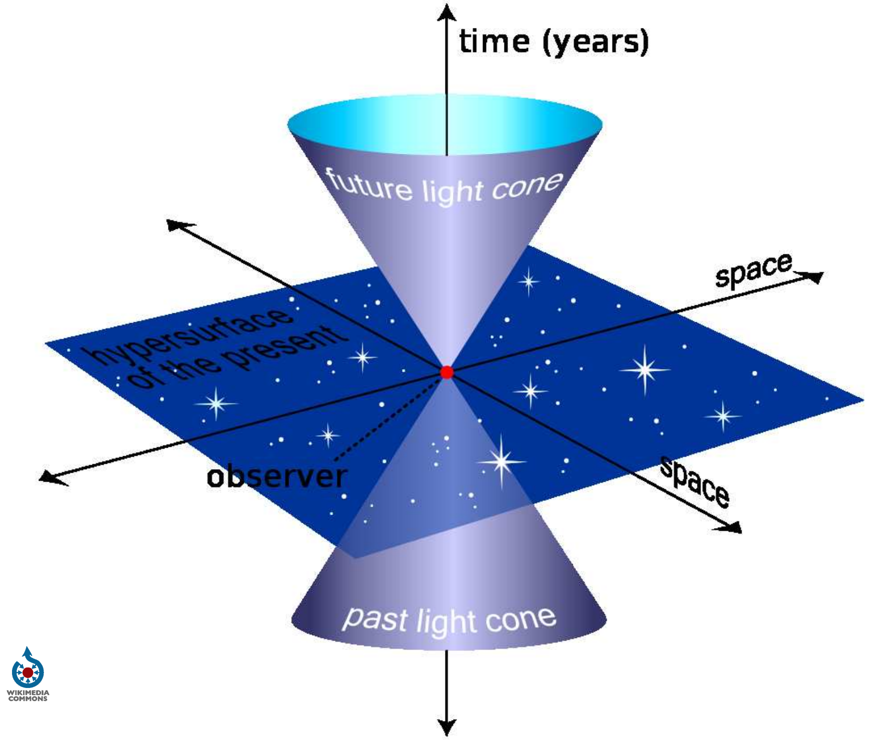
SR: world line



lightlike interval = null interval: $(\Delta s)^2 = 0$

spacetime =

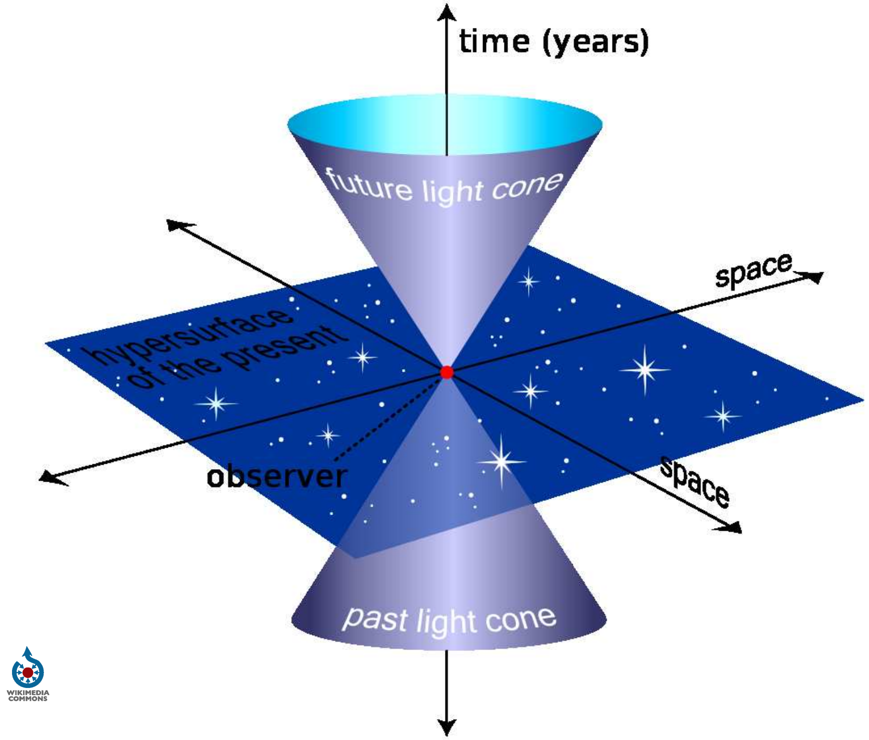
SR: world line



lightlike interval = null interval: $(\Delta s)^2 = 0$

spacetime = on past w:light cone + inside past light cone

SR: world line



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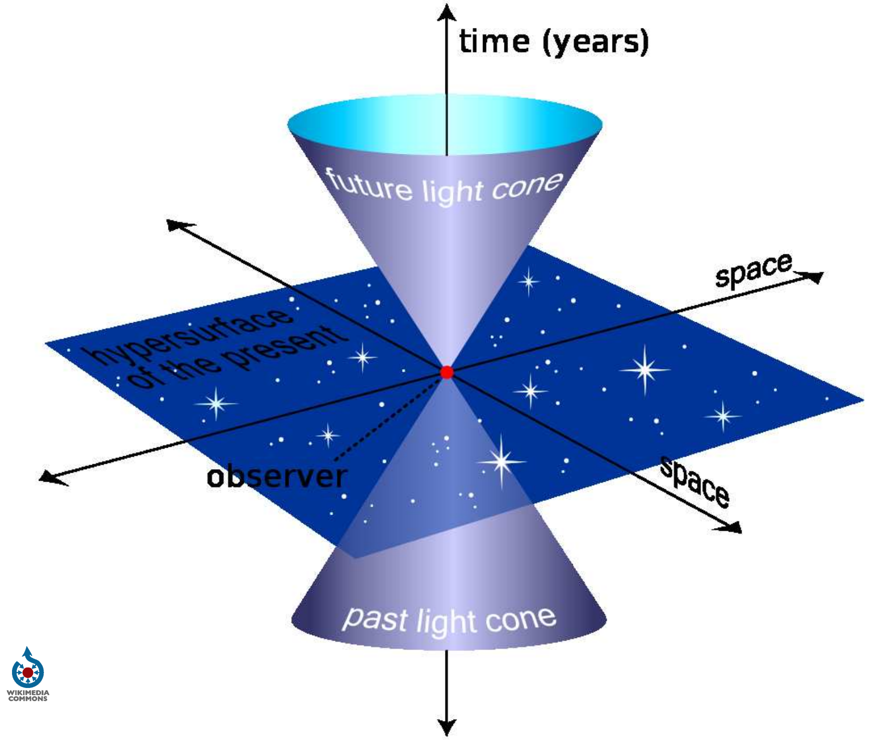
+ on future light cone + inside future light cone

SR: world line



lightlike interval = null interval: $(\Delta s)^2 = 0$

spacetime = on past w:light cone + inside past light cone

+ on future light cone + inside future light cone

+ elsewhere

SR: world line

Lorentz transform of world line

SR: world line

Lorentz transform of world line

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Lorentz transform of world line

• coordinate time in spacetime model $\neq$ time in your brain (thinking)

SR: world line

Lorentz transform of world line

- coordinate time in spacetime model $\neq$ time in your brain (thinking)
- $\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}t_{\mathrm{thinking}}}$ can be positive or negative

SR: world line

Lorentz transform of world line

- coordinate time in spacetime model $\neq$ time in your brain (thinking)
- $\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\lambda}$ can be positive or negative, λ arbitrary real parameter

SR: world line

Lorentz transform of world line

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SR: world line

Lorentz transform of world line

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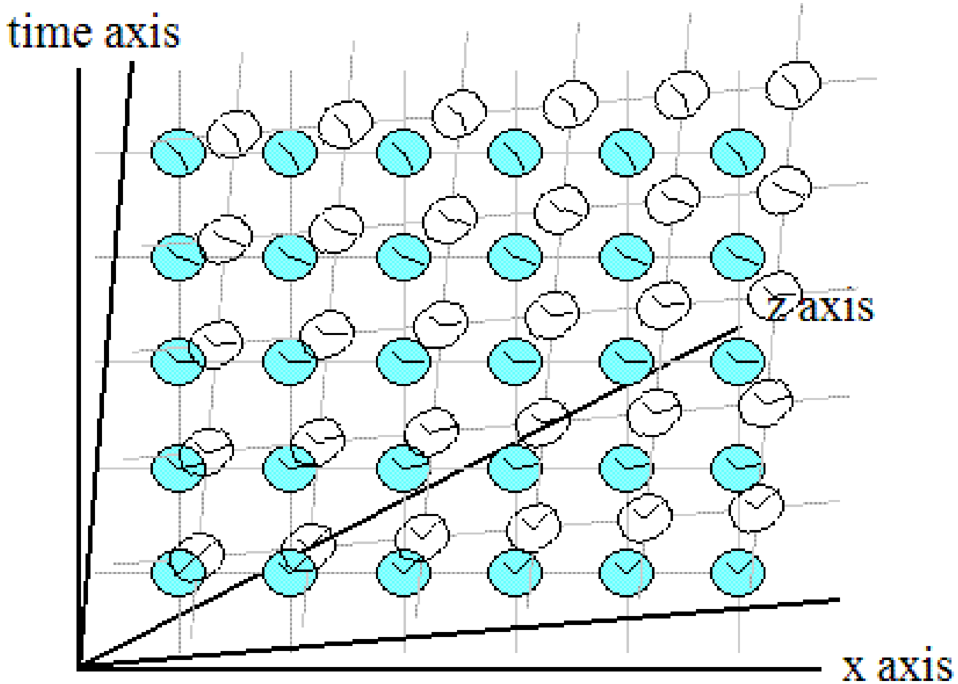
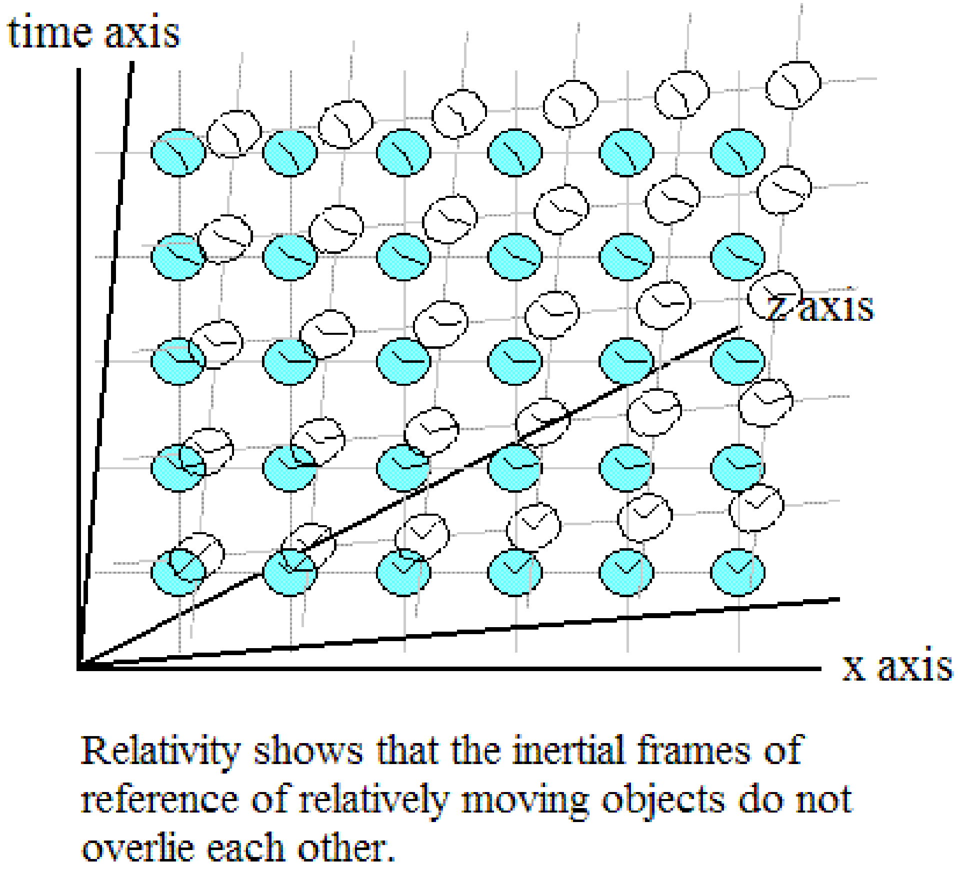
- w:proper time $\tau :=$ time along a worldline measured by clock following that worldline
- often $\mathrm{d}\tau$ is useful for integrating

SR: Rietdijk–Putnam–Penrose p.



Relativity shows that the inertial frames of reference of relatively moving objects do not overlie each other.

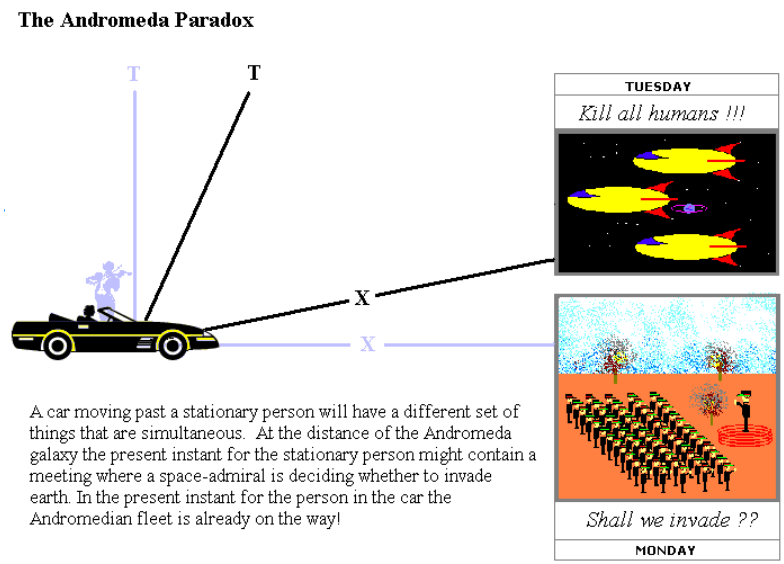
SR: Rietdijk–Putnam–Penrose p.



b:Inertialoverlay.GIF

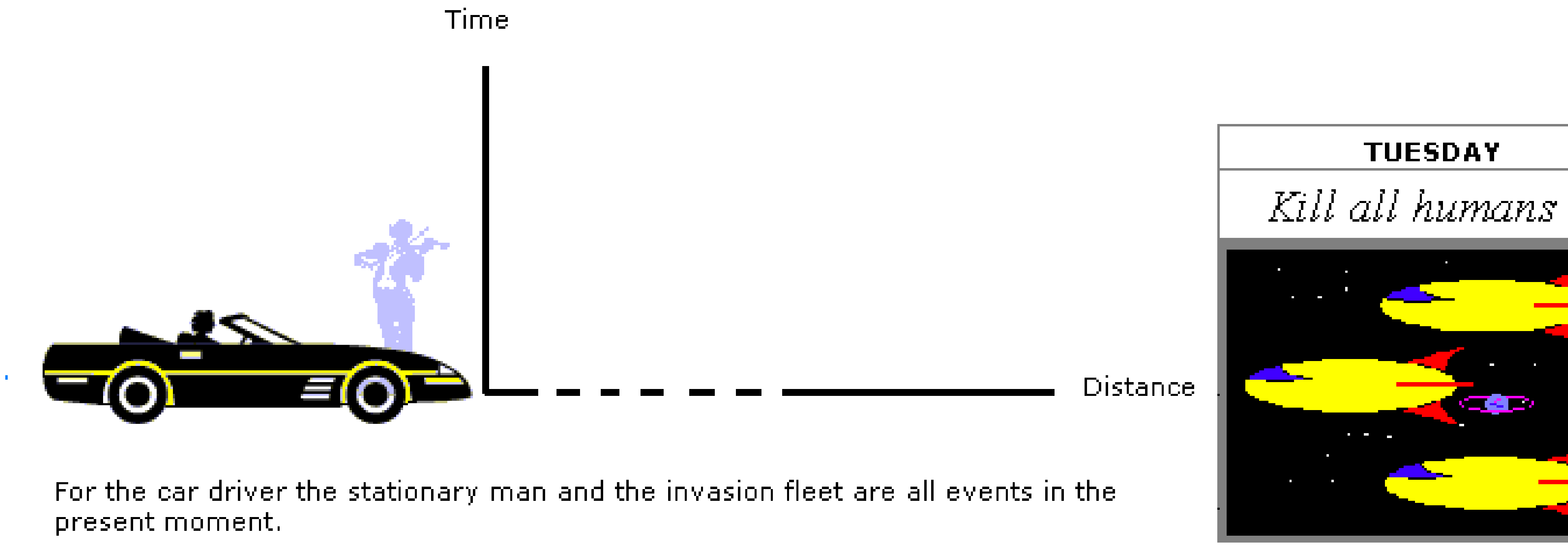
- each observer can synchronise clocks + rods

SR: Rietdijk–Putnam–Penrose p.



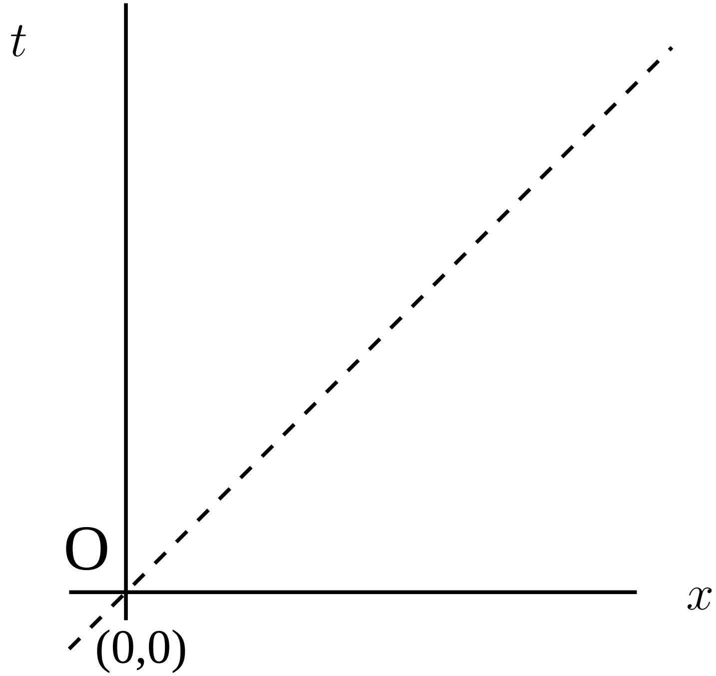
w:Rietdijk-Putnam argument b:Rel2.gif

SR: Rietdijk–Putnam–Penrose p.



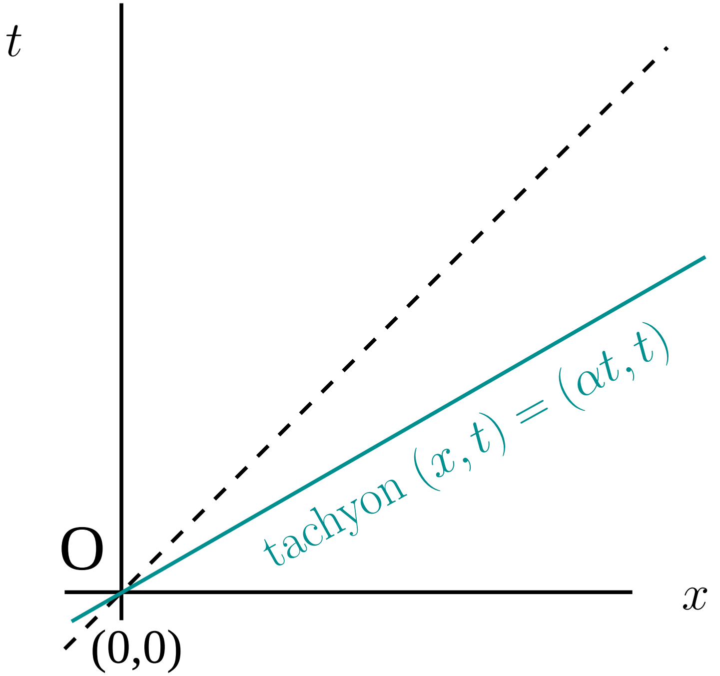
w:Rietdijk-Putnam argument b:Rel3.gif

SR: tachyons and causality



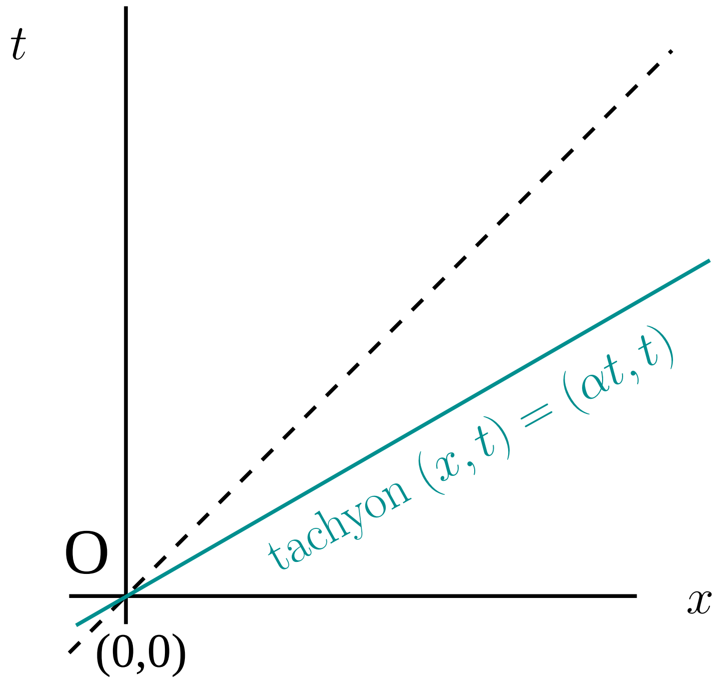
observer “at rest”

SR: tachyons and causality



add a tachyon with speed $\alpha > 1$

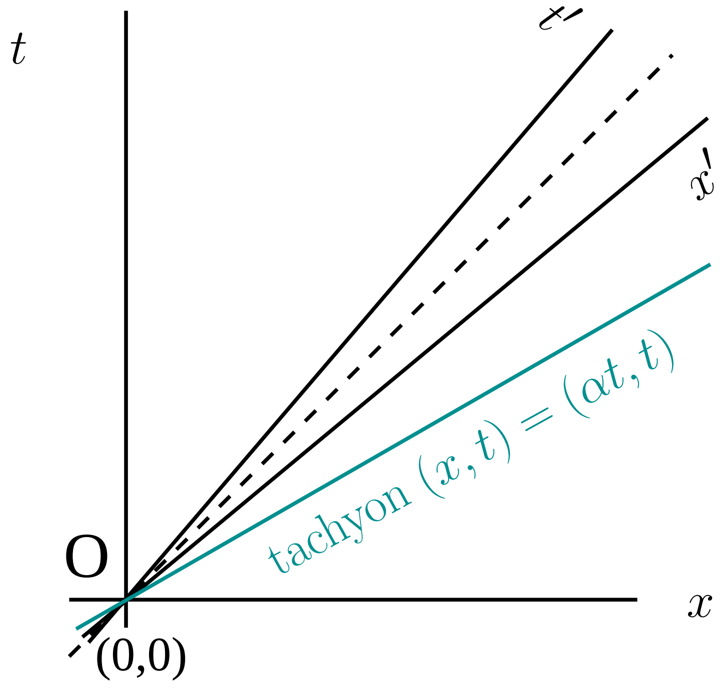
SR: tachyons and causality



add a tachyon with speed $\alpha > 1$

choose rocket at speed β with $1/\alpha < \beta < 1$

SR: tachyons and causality



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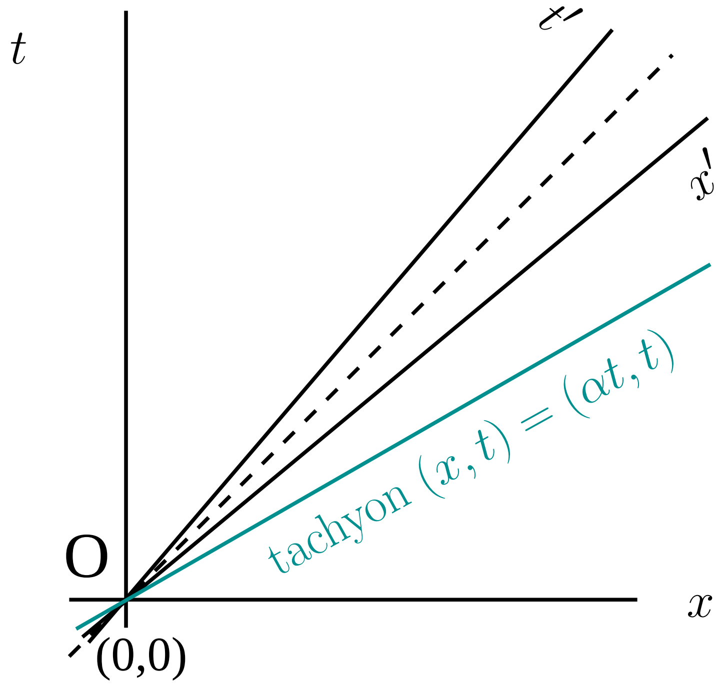
SR: tachyons and causality



add a tachyon with speed $\alpha > 1$

choose rocket at speed β with $1/\alpha < \beta < 1$

add axes x', t' for the rocket

rocket frame: $(\alpha t, t)$ becomes $\Lambda\ (\alpha t, t)^{\mathrm{T}}$

SR: tachyons and causality

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ t' \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} \alpha t \\ t \end{pmatrix} =$$

SR: tachyons and causality

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} x' \\ t' \end{array}\right) = \Lambda \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha t \\ t \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \gamma\alpha t - \beta\gamma t \\ -\alpha\beta\gamma t + \gamma t \end{array}\right)$$

SR: tachyons and causality

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ t' \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} \alpha t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

SR: tachyons and causality

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$x' = \gamma t(\alpha - \beta) > 0$ since $\alpha > 1 > \beta$

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same sequence of spacetime events = tachyon worldline:

t increases for observer “at rest”,

t' decreases for rocket observer (with $\beta > 1/\alpha$)

SR: tachyons and causality

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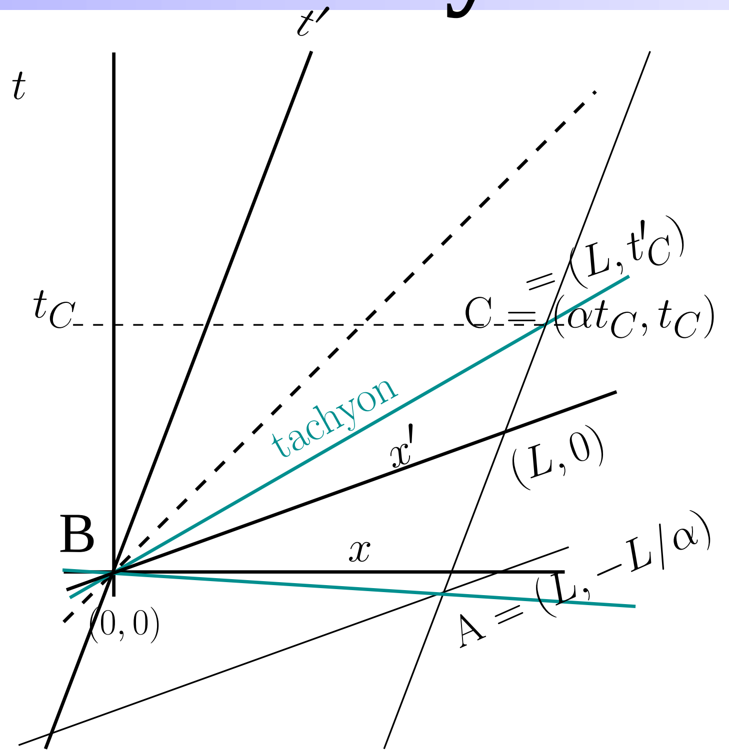
same sequence of spacetime events = tachyon worldline:

t increases for observer "at rest",

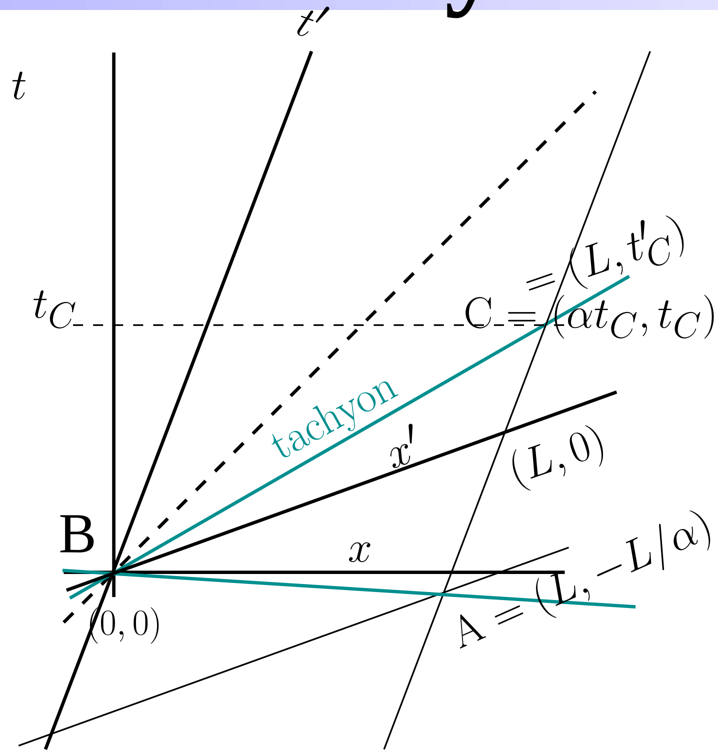
t' decreases for rocket observer (with $\beta > 1/\alpha$)

- observer at rest: tachyon emitted at origin
- rocket: tachyon absorbed at origin

SR: tachyonic antitelephone

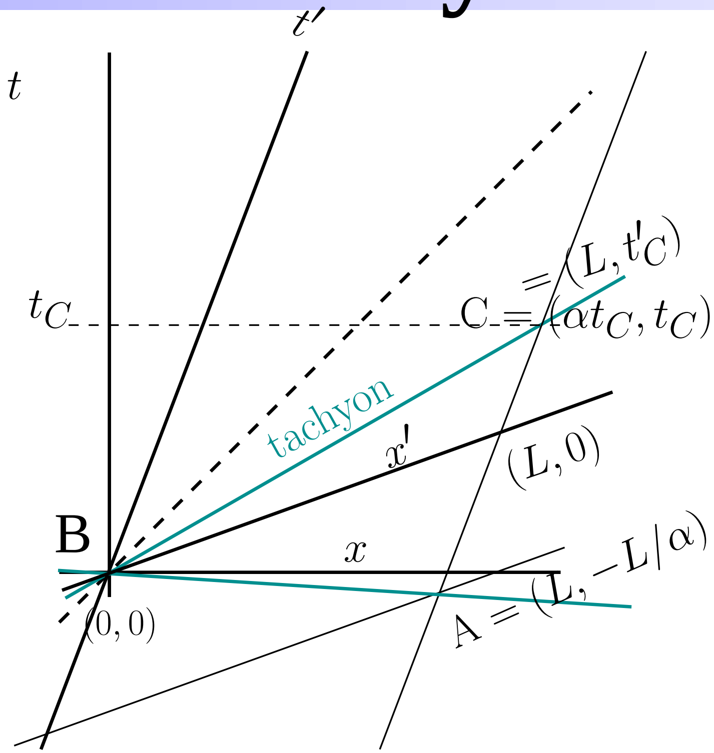


SR: tachyonic antitelephone



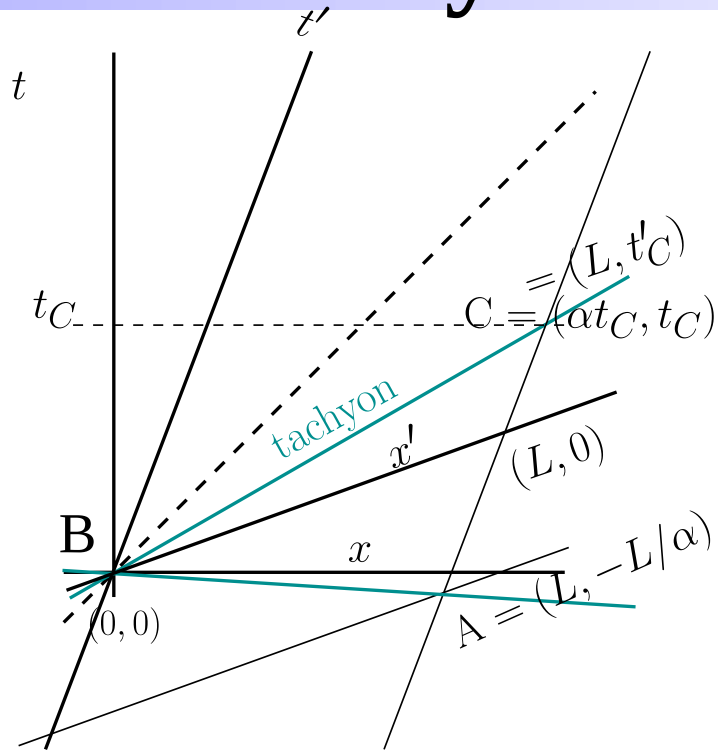
B stationary: (x, t) frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



B stationary: (x, t) frame
A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone

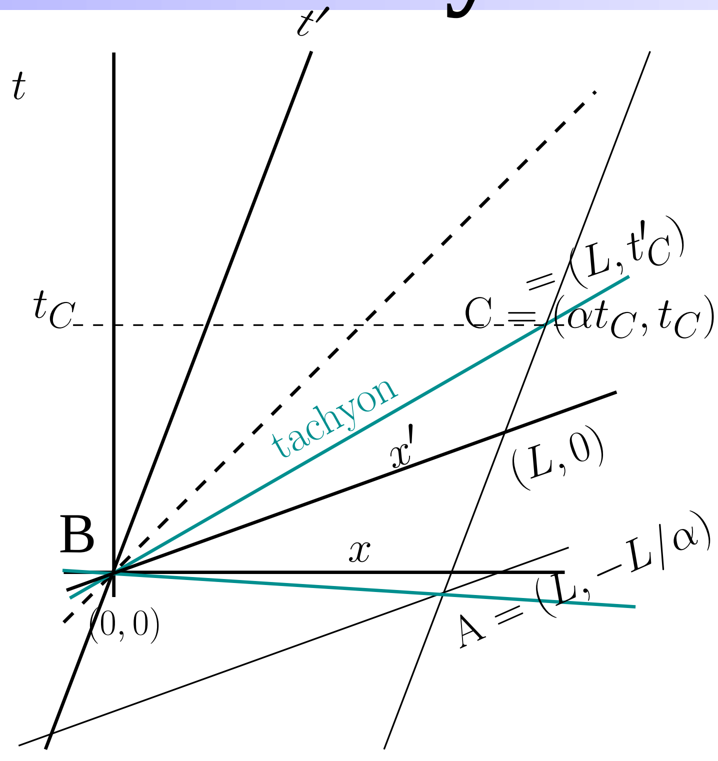


B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

A: tachyon at $\alpha > 1$ to B

SR: tachyonic antitelephone

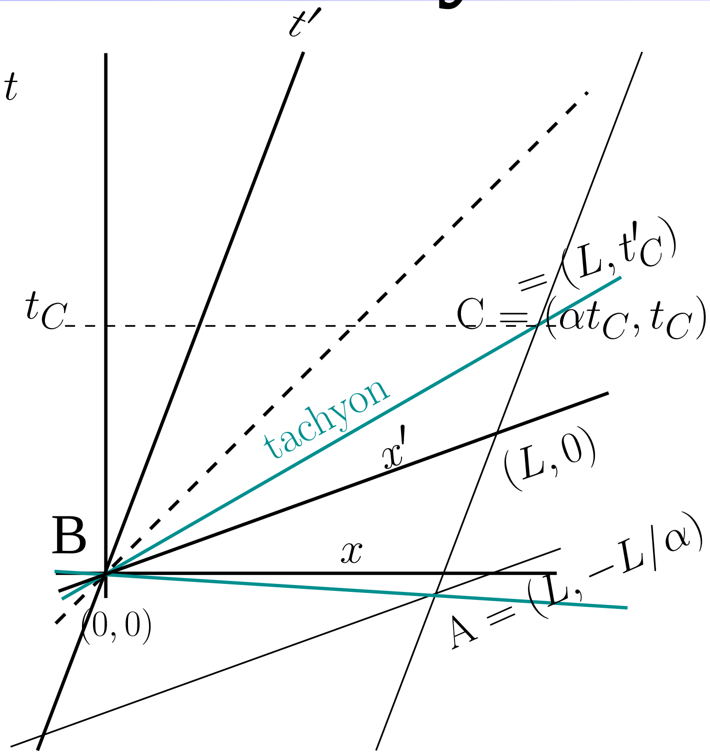


B: tachyon at $\alpha > 1$ to C

B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

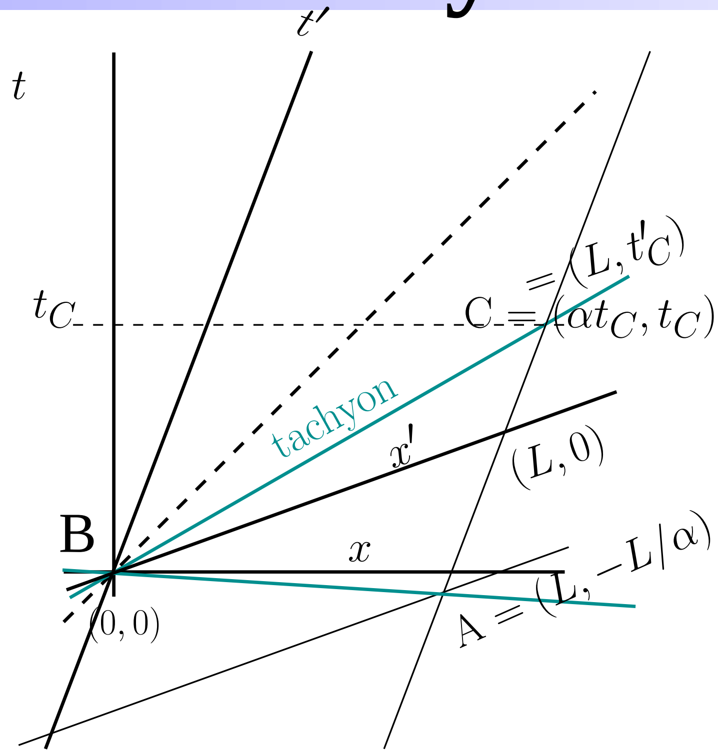
SR: tachyonic antitelephone



C: $\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_C \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} \alpha t_C \\ t_C \end{pmatrix}$

B stationary: (x, t) frame
A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone

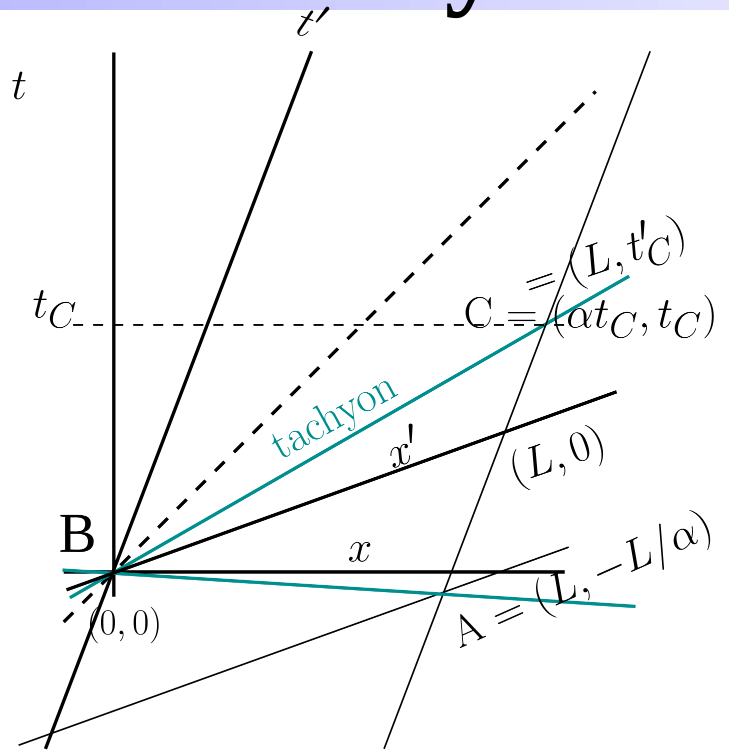


$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_C \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_C \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



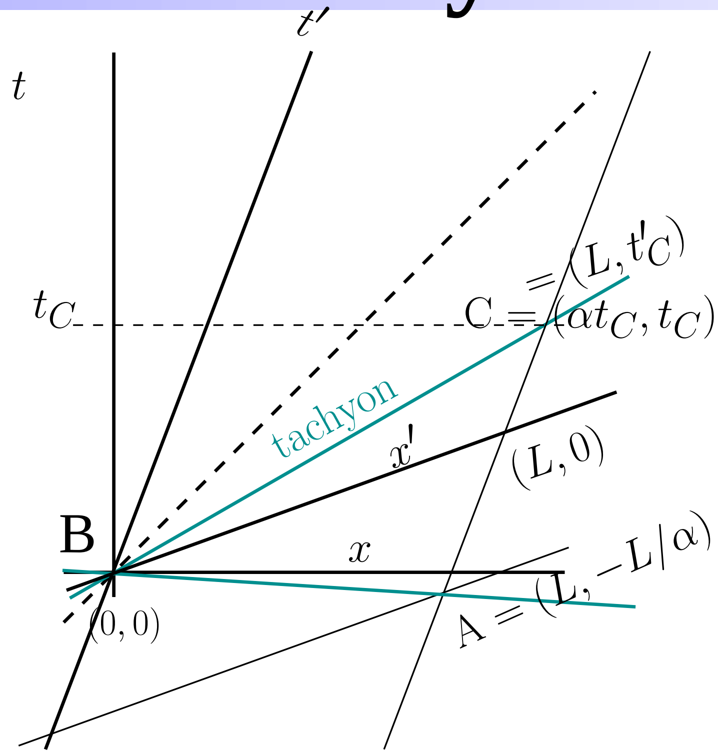
$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_C \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_C \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t'_C = \gamma t_C (1 - \alpha\beta)$$

B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



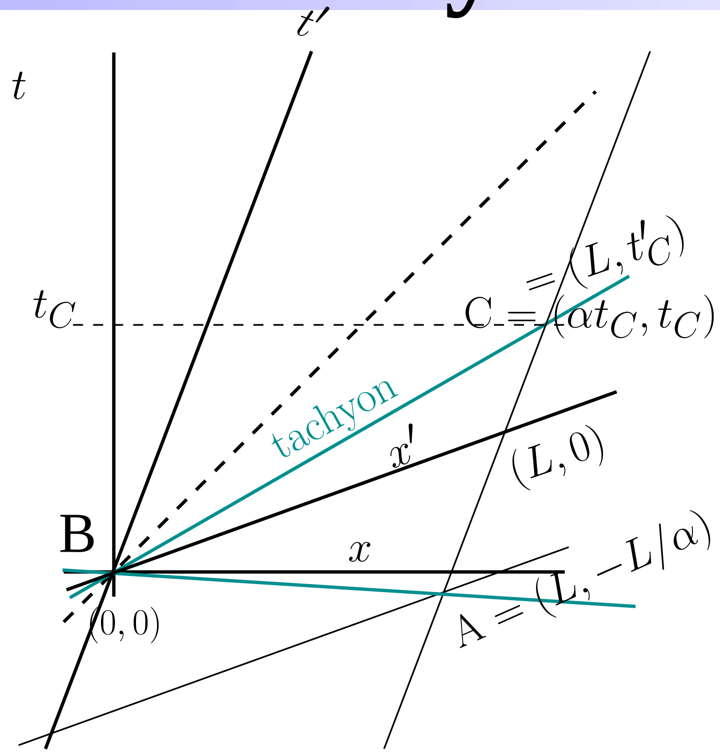
$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_C \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_C \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t'_C = \gamma \frac{L}{\gamma(\alpha - \beta)} (1 - \alpha\beta)$$

B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



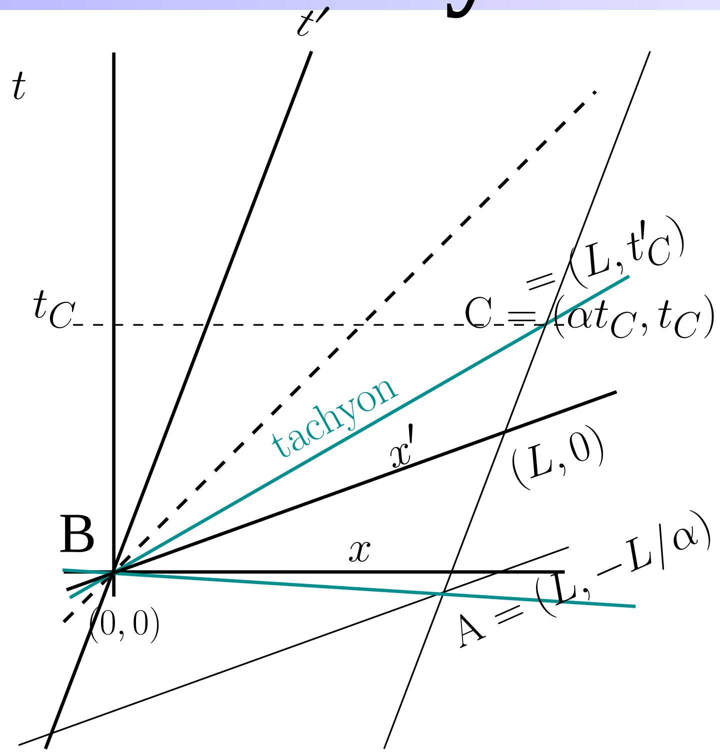
$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_{\mathrm{C}} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_{\mathrm{C}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t'_{\mathrm{C}} = L \frac{1-\alpha\beta}{\alpha-\beta}$$

B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



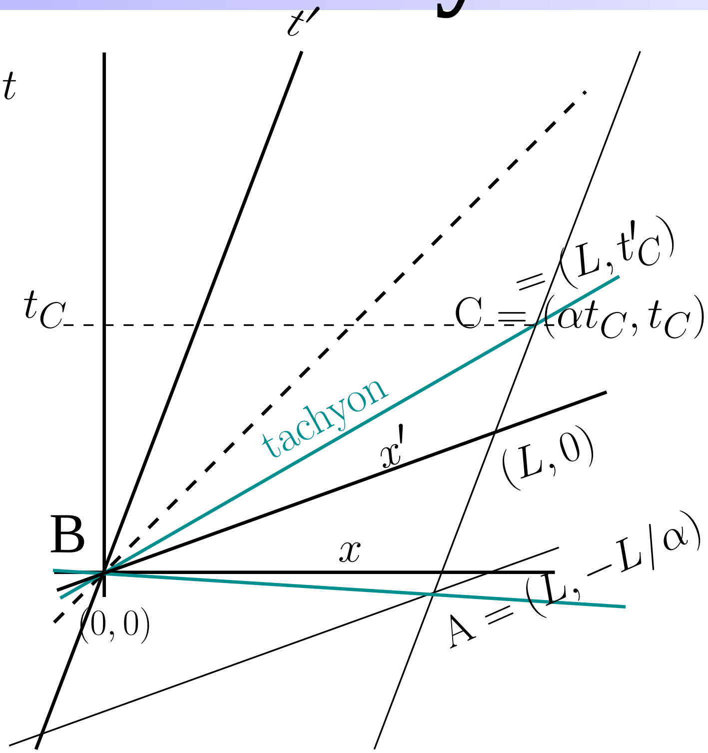
$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_{\mathrm{C}} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_{\mathrm{C}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t'_{\mathrm{C}} = L \frac{1-\alpha\beta}{\alpha-\beta}$$

$$t'_{\mathrm{C}} - t'_{\mathrm{A}} = L \left(\frac{1-\alpha\beta}{\alpha-\beta} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)$$

B stationary: (x, t) frame
A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



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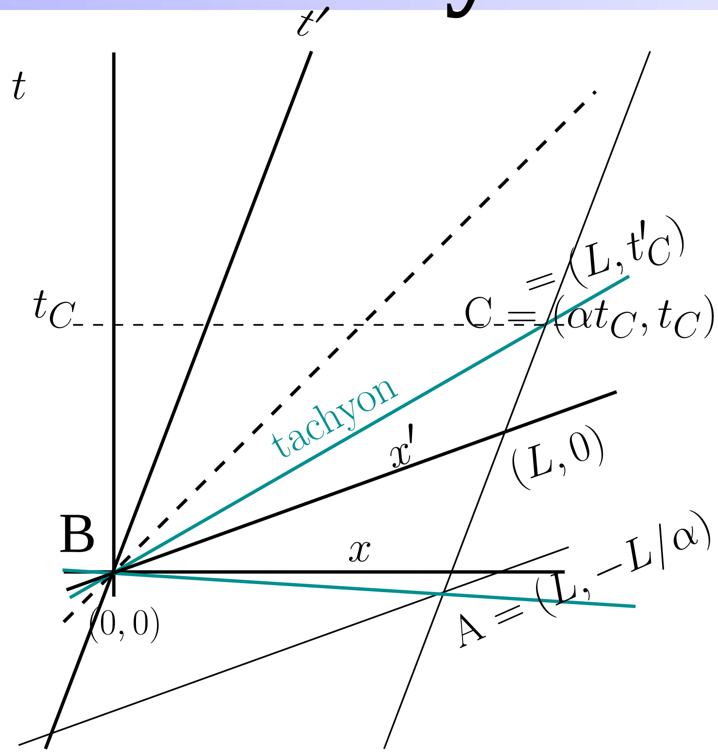
B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_\mathrm{C} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_\mathrm{C} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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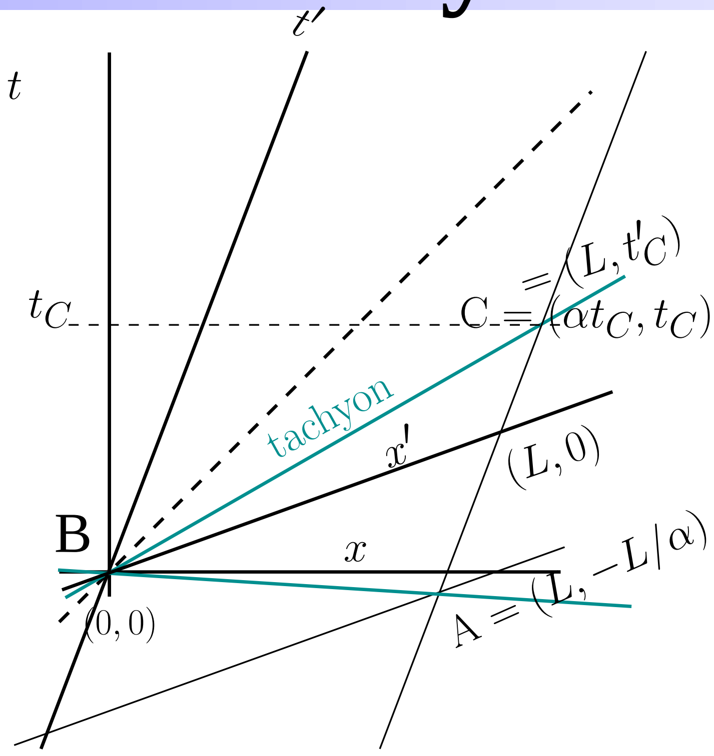
$$t'_\mathrm{C} = L\frac{2\alpha-(\alpha^2+1)\beta}{\alpha(\alpha-\beta)}$$

B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_{\mathrm{C}} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_{\mathrm{C}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t'_{\mathrm{C}} = L\frac{1-\alpha\beta}{\alpha-\beta}$$

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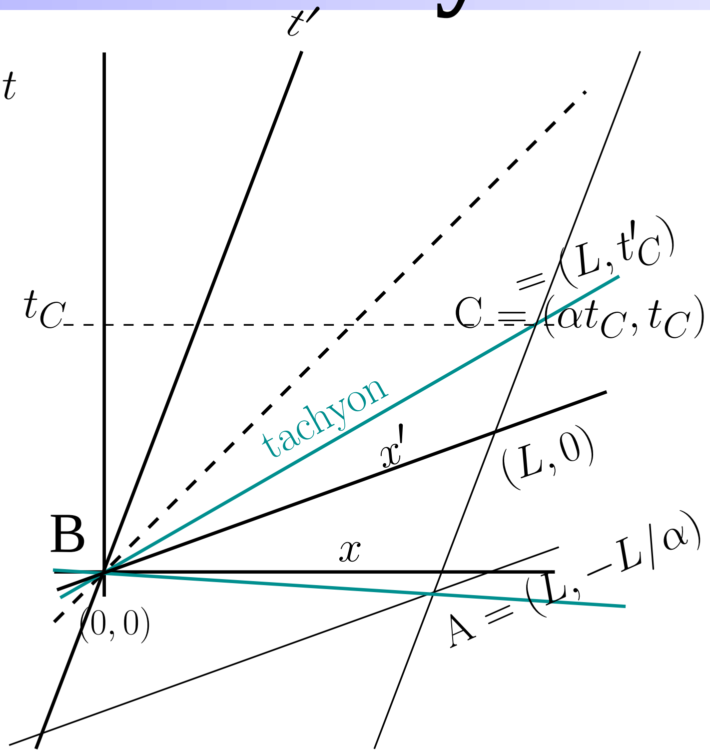
< 0 if $\beta > \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2+1}$

B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



B stationary: (x, t) frame
A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_C \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_C \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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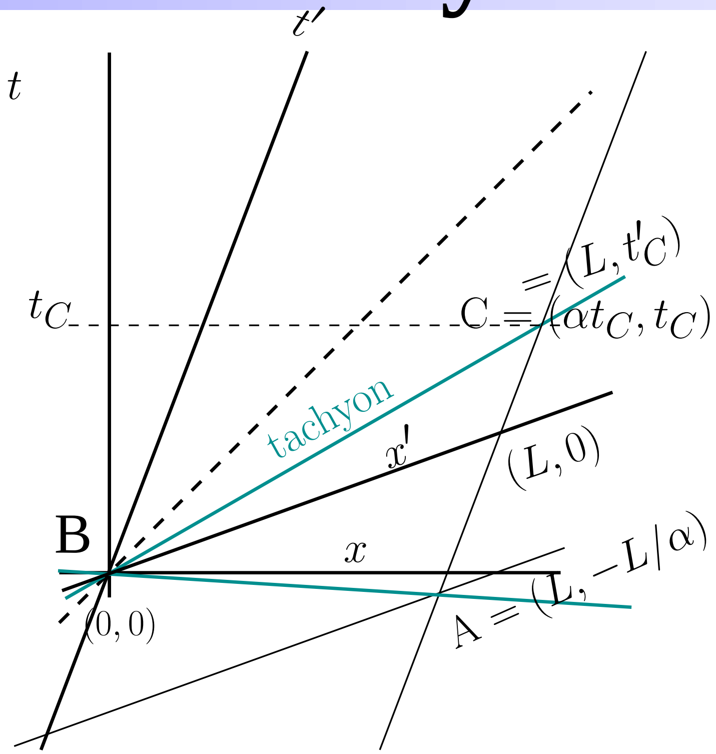
< 0 if $\beta > \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2+1}$

A receives tachyonic response at C before sending it

SR: tachyonic antitelephone



B stationary: (x, t) frame

A moving at speed β: (x', t') frame

$$\begin{pmatrix} L \\ t'_{\mathrm{C}} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma t_{\mathrm{C}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ -\alpha\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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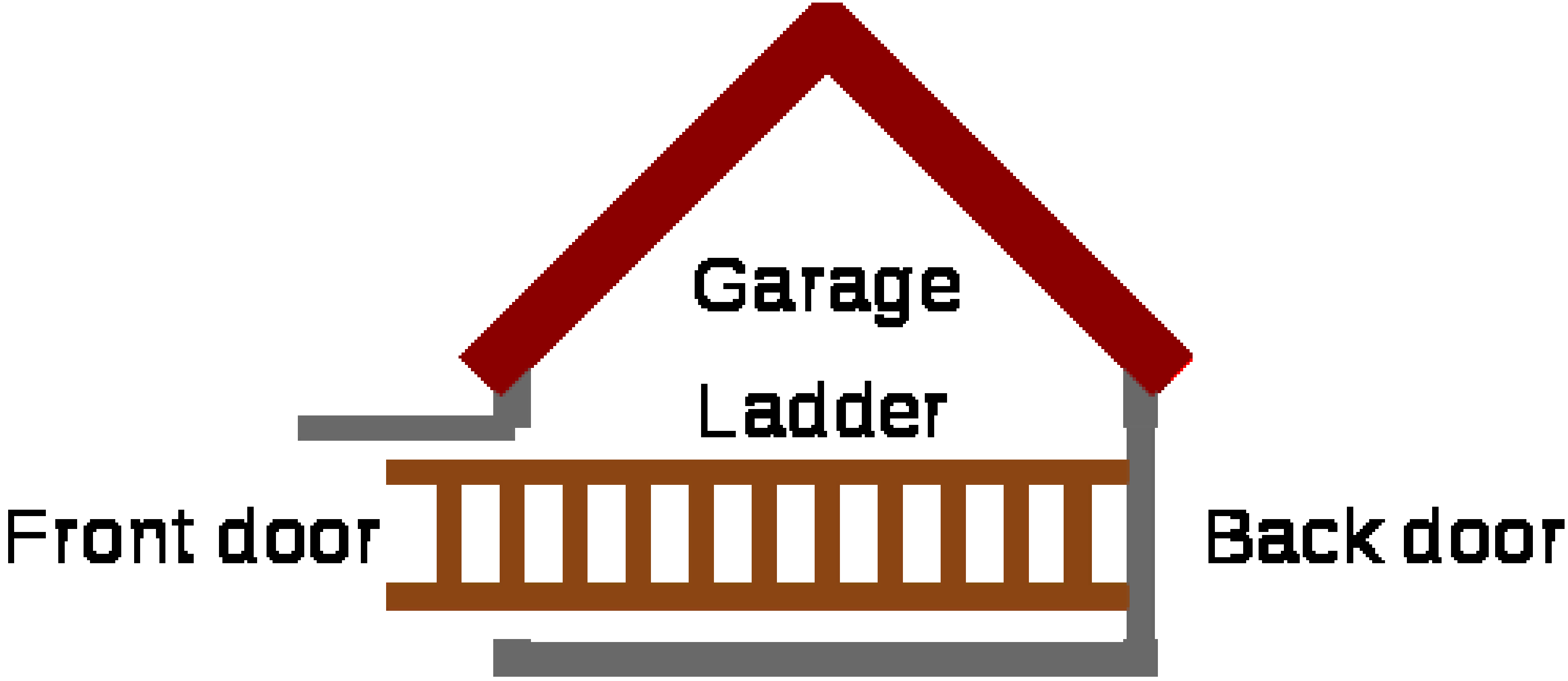
$t'_{\mathrm{C}} = L\frac{2\alpha-(\alpha^2+1)\beta}{\alpha(\alpha-\beta)}$

< 0 if $\beta > \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2+1}$

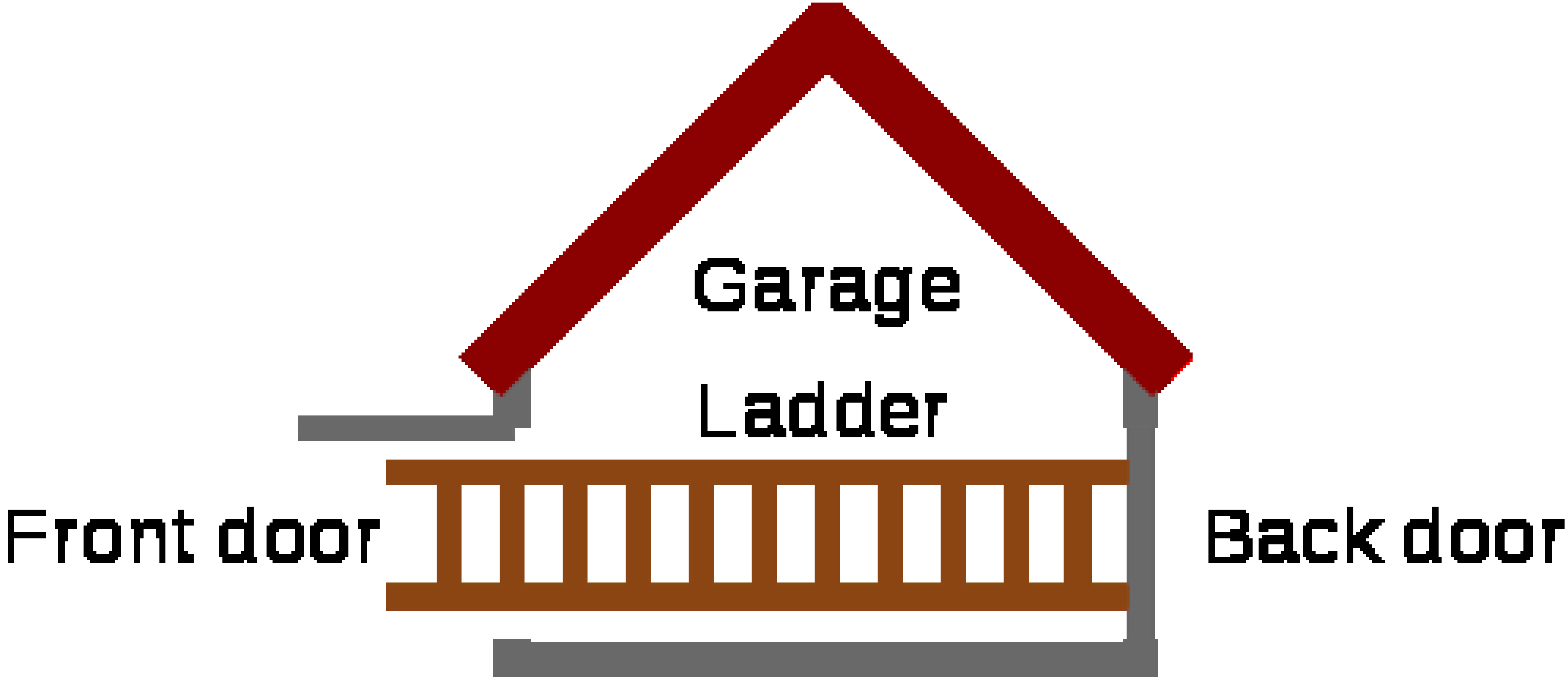
A receives tachyonic response at C before sending it

w:tachyonic antitelephone

SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox

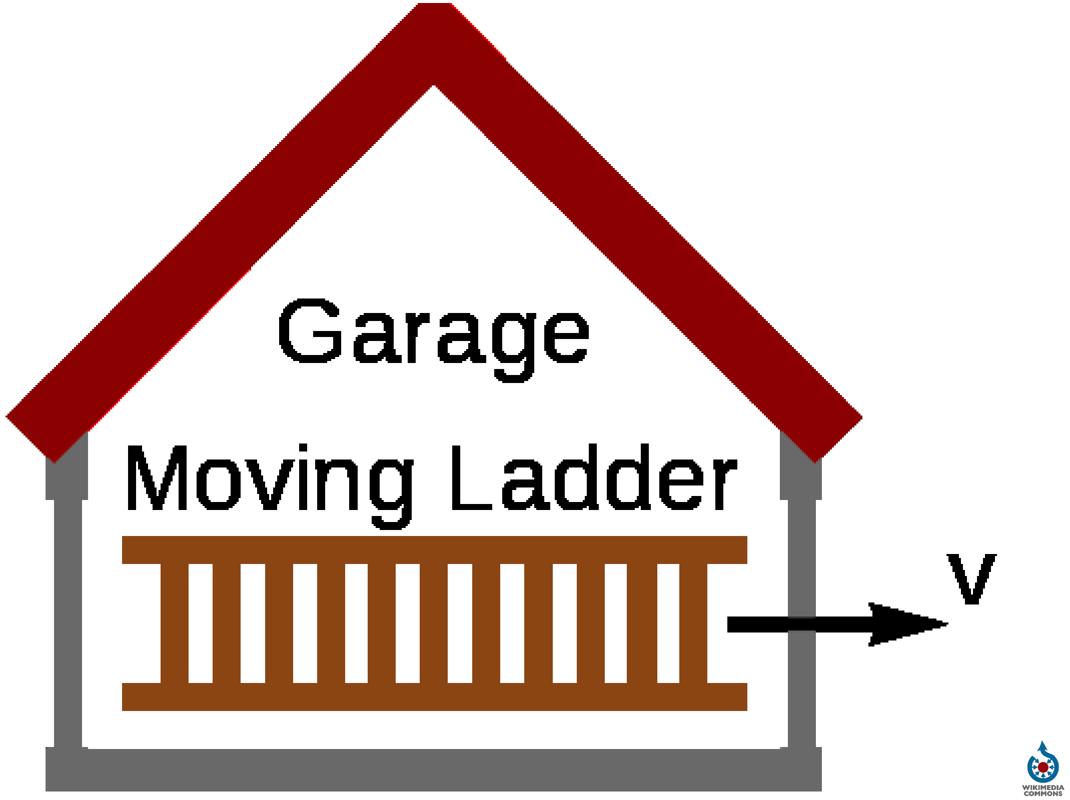


SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox



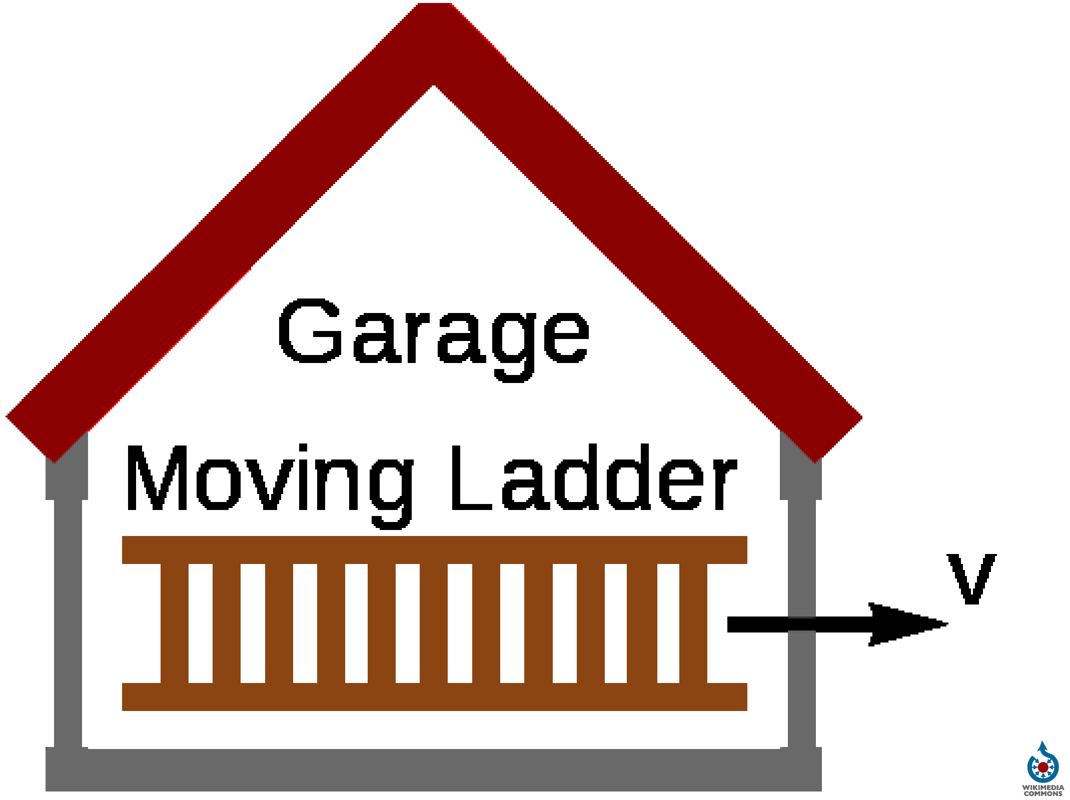
- ladder of length 29.9γ ns, garage length 30 ns

SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox



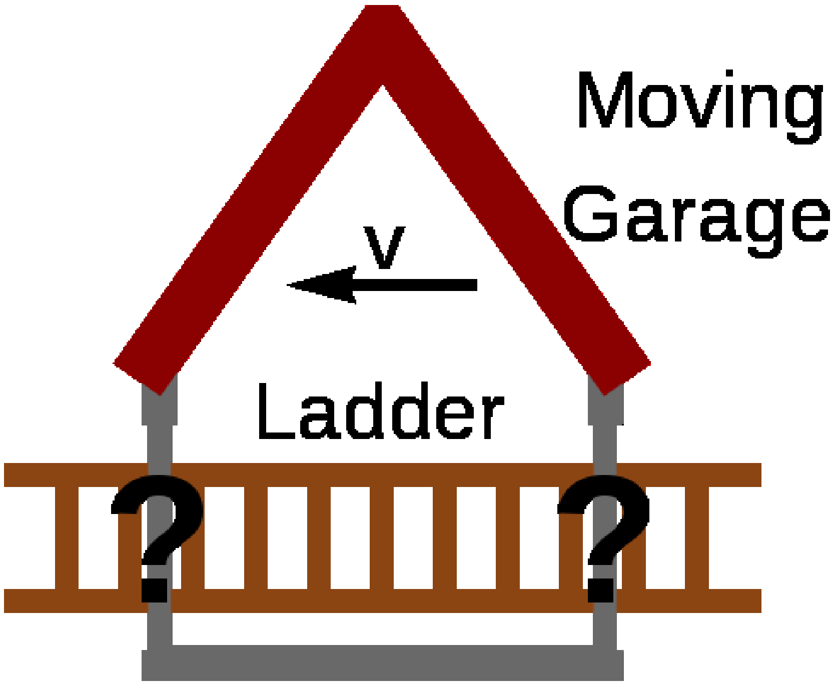
- ladder of length 29.9γ ns, garage length 30 ns
- instantaneously close front + back doors

SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox



- ladder of length 29.9γ ns, garage length 30 ns
- instantaneously close front + back doors
- 29.9γ ns $/\gamma < 30$ ns $\Rightarrow$ OK

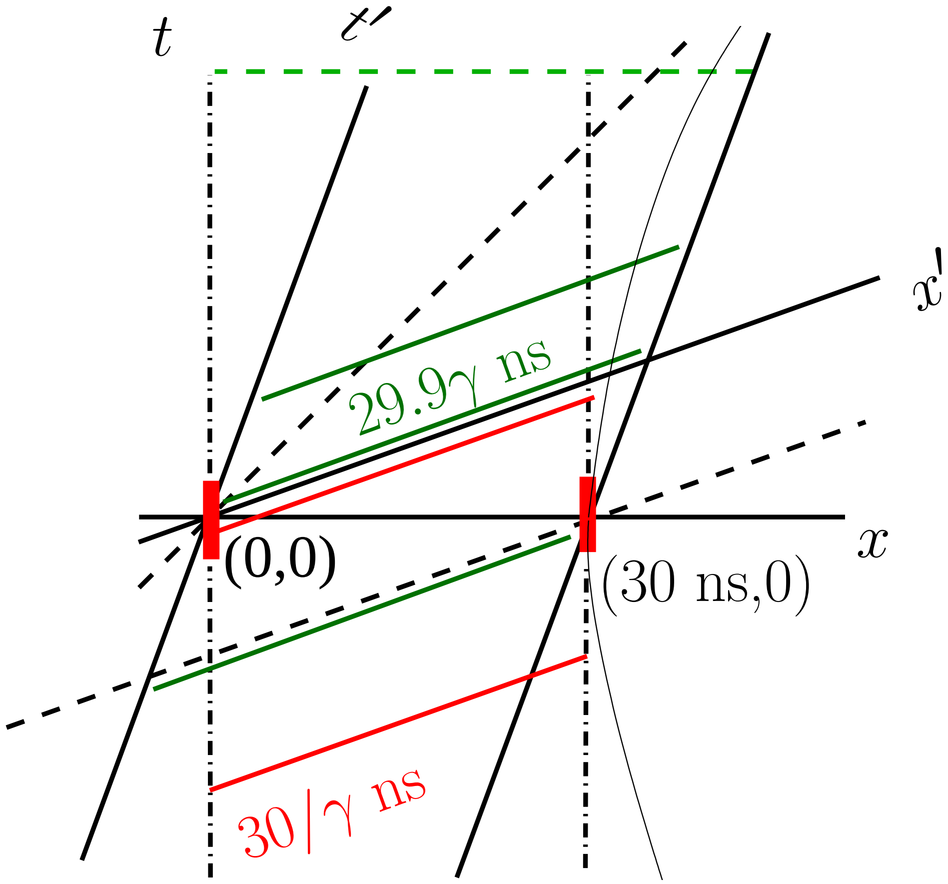
SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox



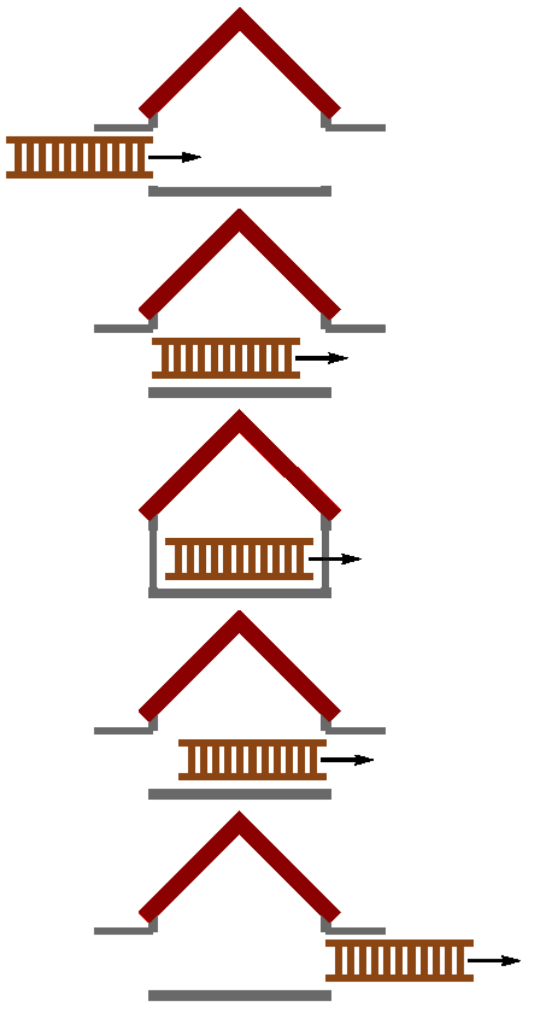
- ladder of length 29.9γ ns, garage length 30 ns
- instantaneously close front + back doors
- ladder frame: garage $30/\gamma$ ns long $\ll 29.9\gamma$ ns!!

Is this possible or not? Make a spacetime diagram.

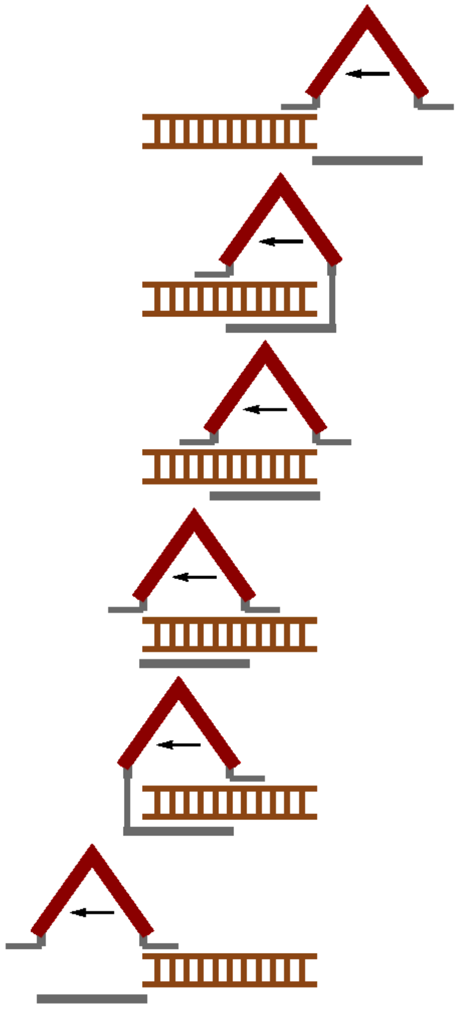
SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox



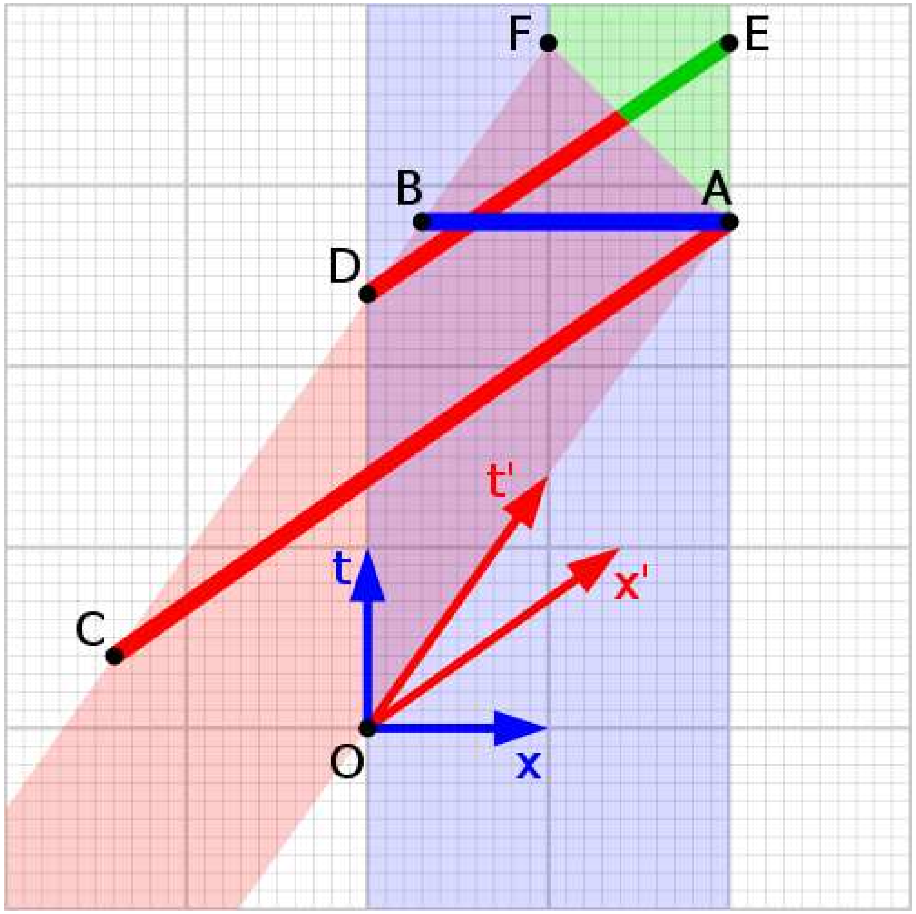
SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox



SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox

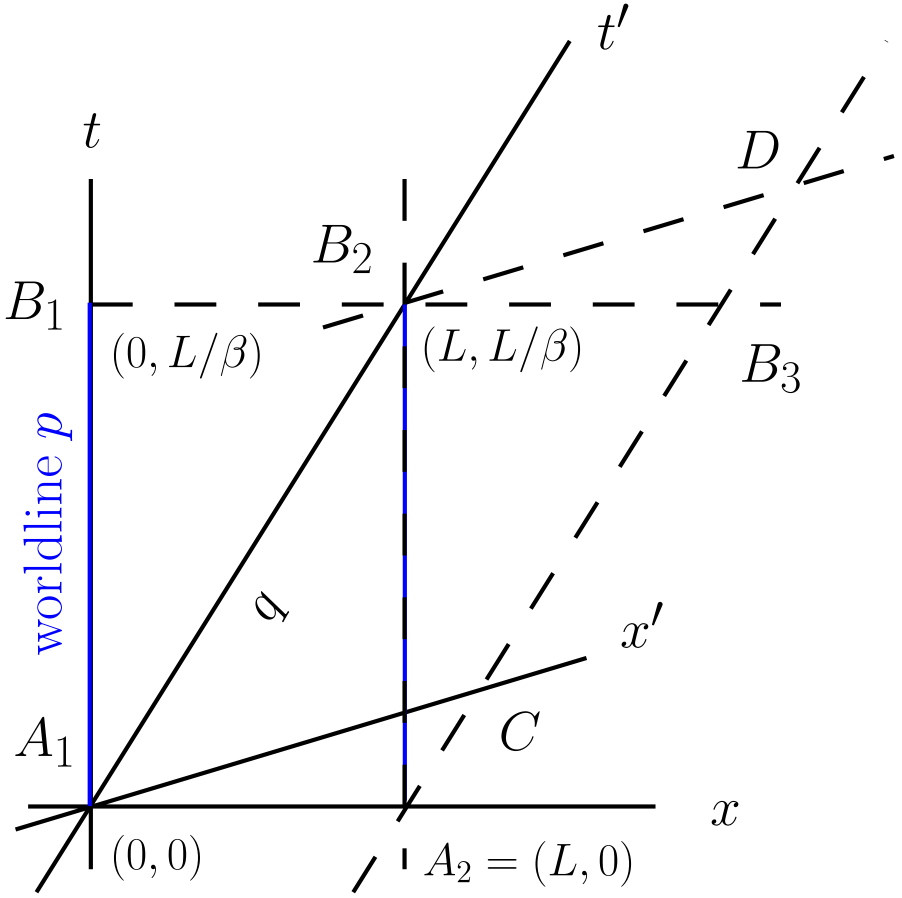


SR: pole-barn/ladder paradox



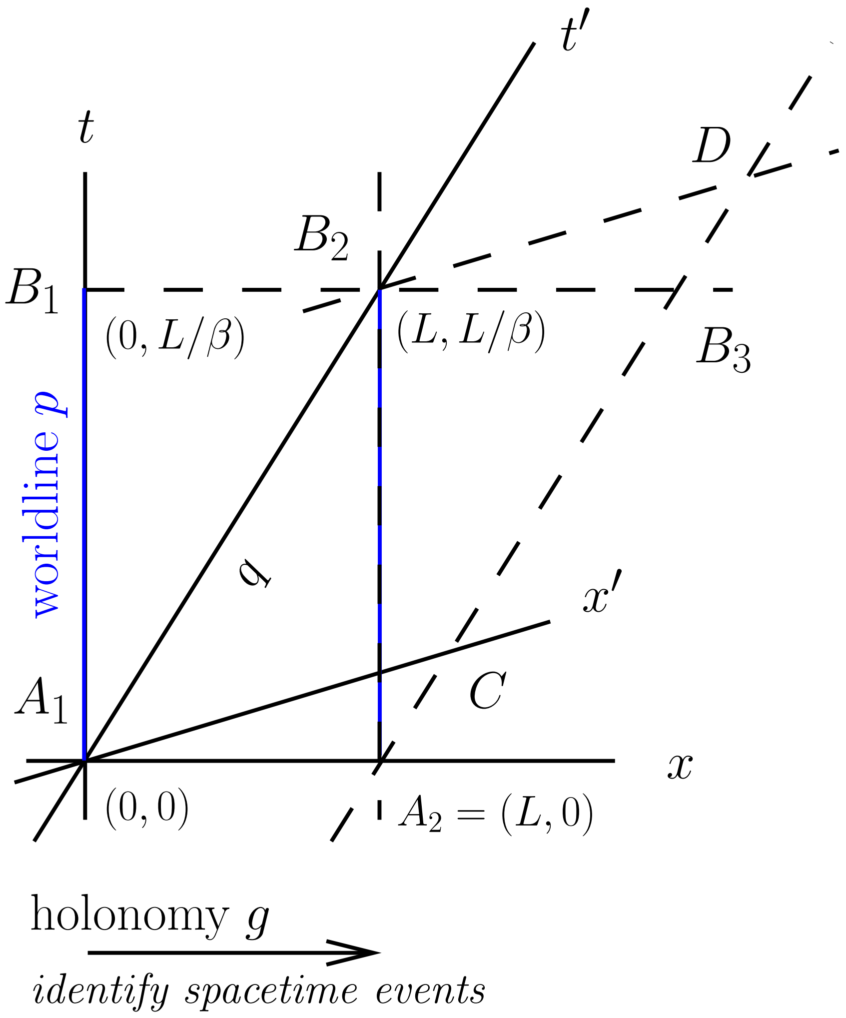
w:Ladder paradox

SR: twins paradox

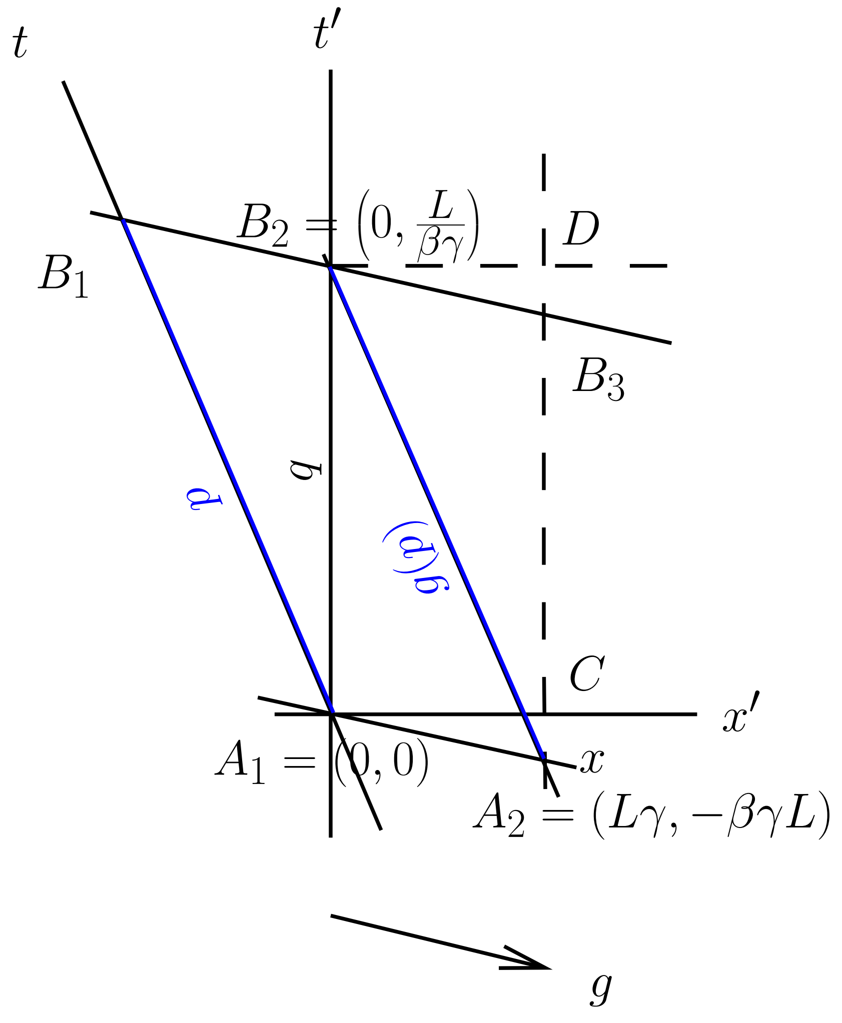


simply connected Minkowski

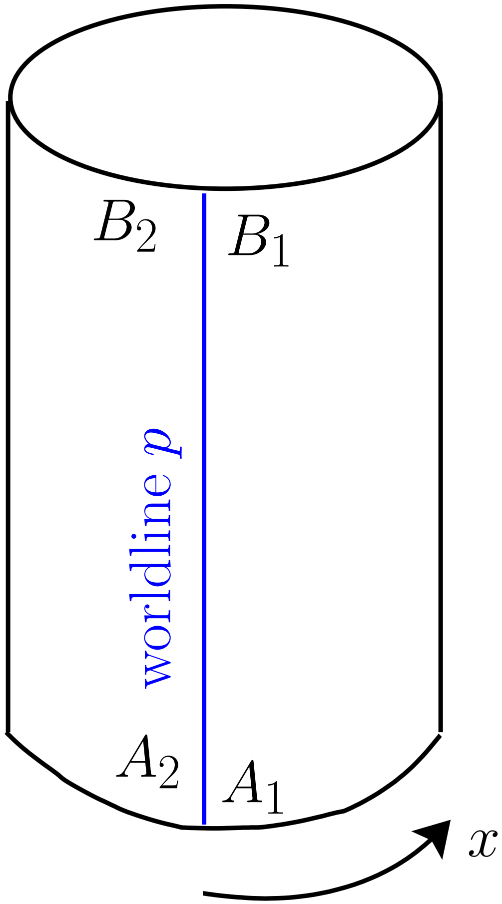
SR: twins paradox



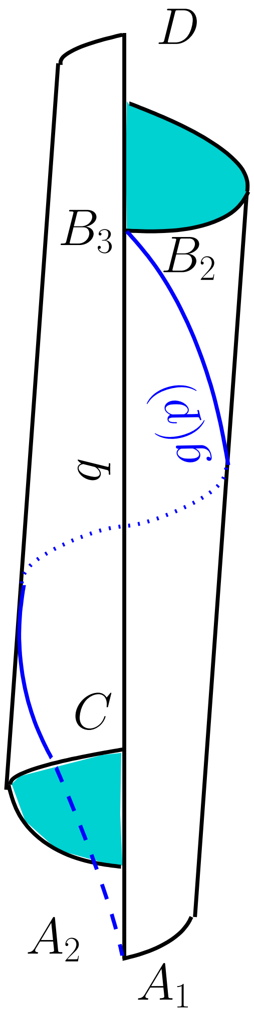
SR: twins paradox



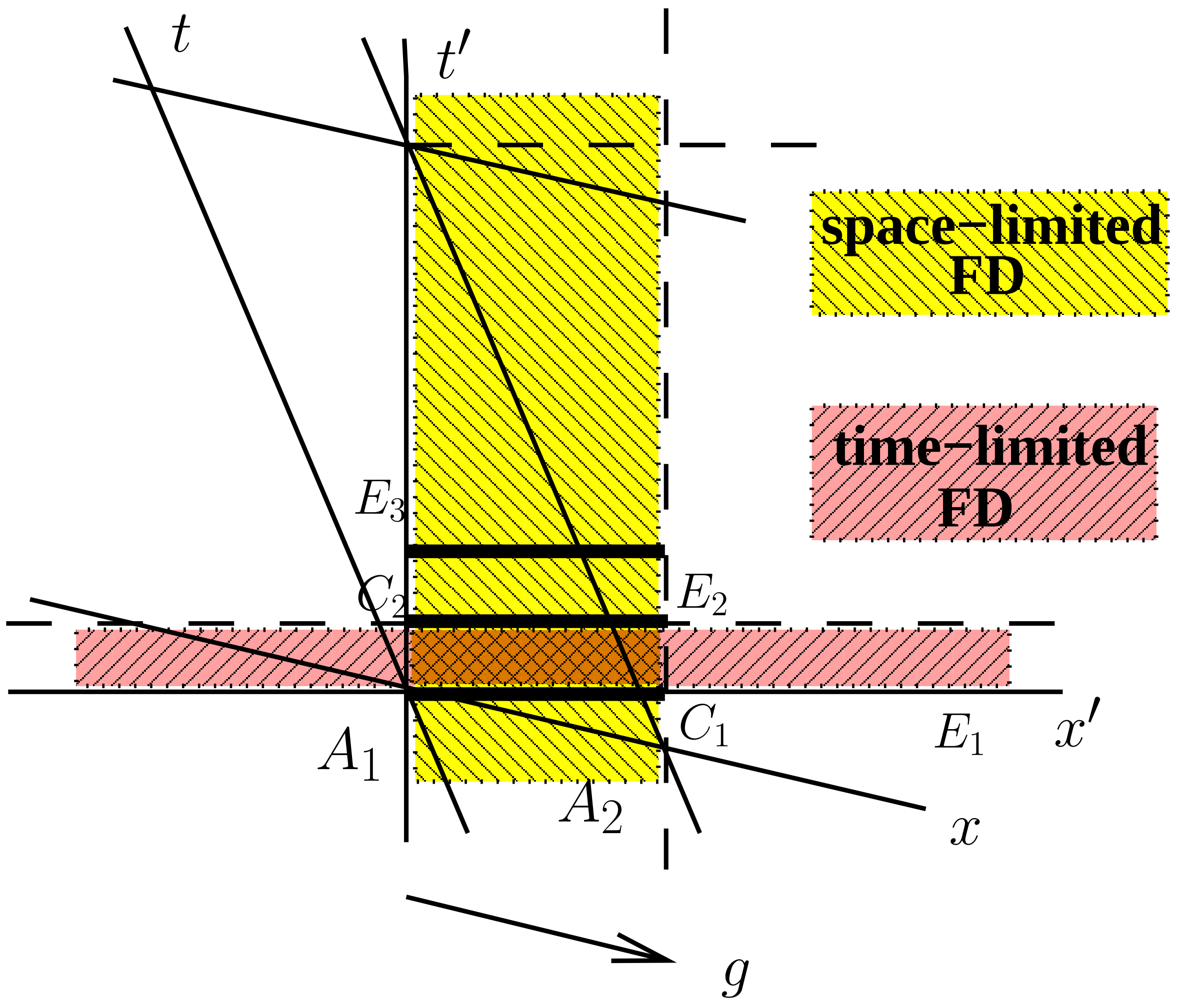
SR: twins paradox



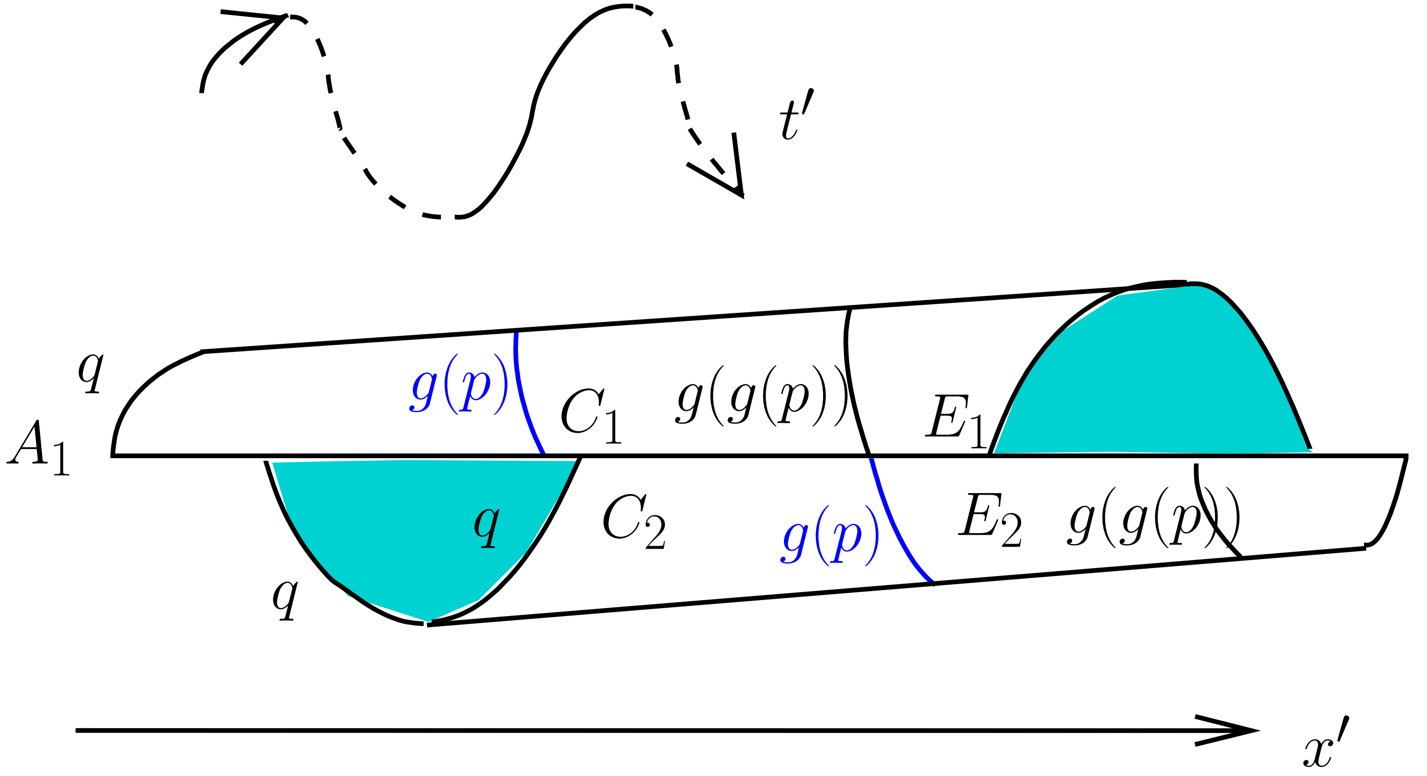
SR: twins paradox



SR: twins paradox



SR: twins paradox



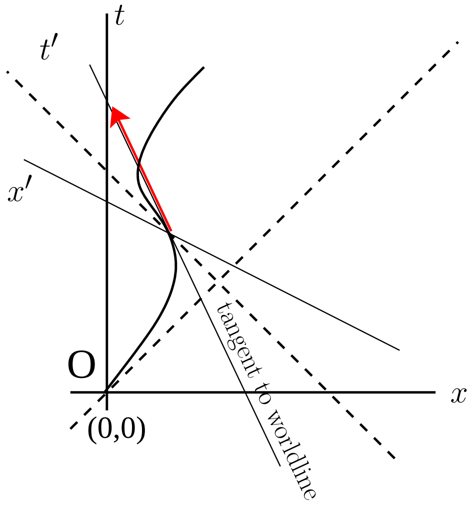
Roukema & Bajtlik 2008, MNRAS, 390, 655
arXiv:astro-ph/0612155

SR: four-velocity, four-momentum

choose x axis so that 3-velocity $u^{(3)} = (\beta, 0, 0)^{\mathrm{T}}$ for observer with $(t, x, y, z)^{\mathrm{T}}$ coord system

SR: four-velocity, four-momentum

choose x axis so that 3-velocity $u^{(3)} = (\beta, 0, 0)$ for observer with (t, x, y, z) coord system



• in (t, x) spacetime 2-plane, extend from scalar speed β to spacetime vector = tangent to worldline

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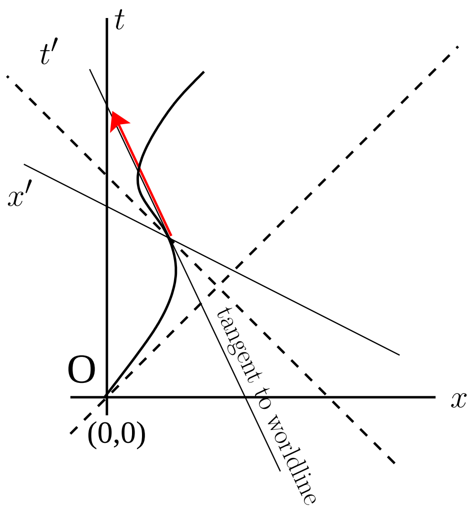

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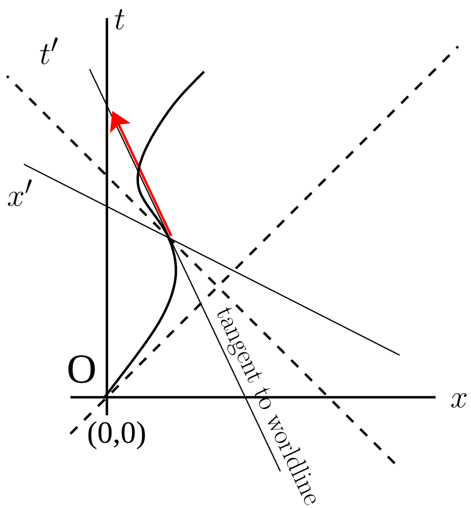

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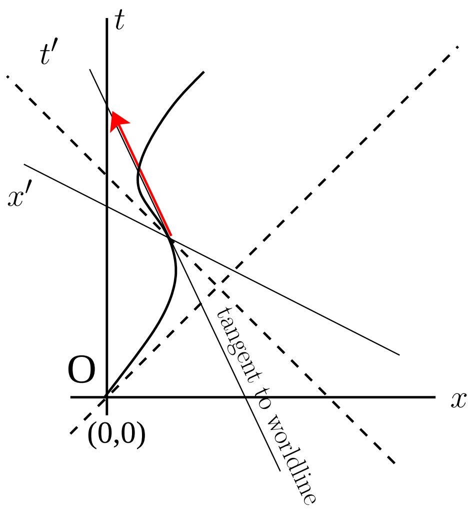

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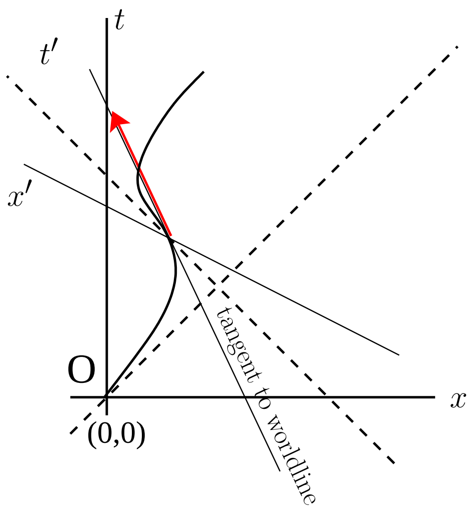

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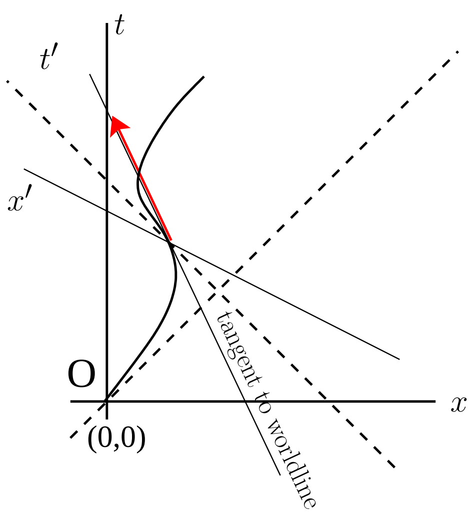

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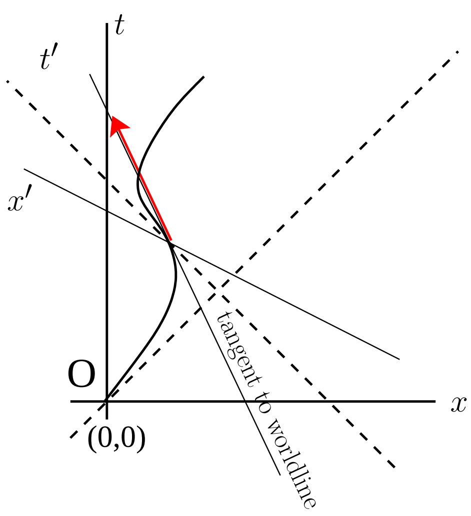

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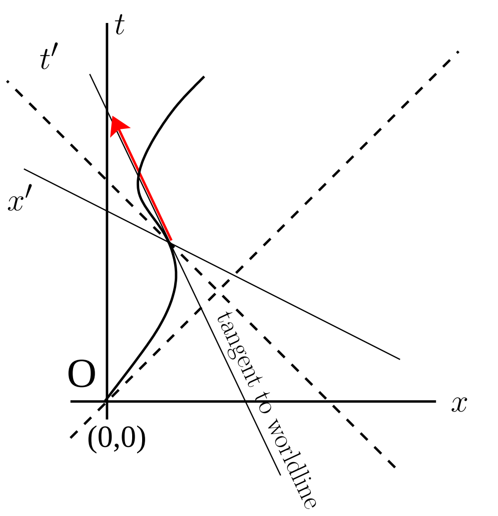

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SR: model summary

Minkowski spacetime: draw a correct diagram

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Lorentz transformation (boost) $\Lambda(\phi)$ or $\Lambda(\beta)$

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Minkowski spacetime: draw a correct diagram

Lorentz transformation (boost) $\Lambda(\phi)$ or $\Lambda(\beta)$

refuse the assumption of absolute simultaneity (time)

GR:

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+ maxima - component tensor packet ctensor

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[w:Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker metric]

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[w:Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker metric]

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GR: an approximation method: ADM

+ w:ADM formalism

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GR: a numerical method: cactus

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